ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co.

ATLANTA GA., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1875.

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Daily Constitution.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 24.

The Memphis water-works were sold last week at the instance of the holders of the first mortgage bonds, three of whom bid in the property at $170,000. All three of the purchasers are non-residents, who hold large amounts of the bonds. The works cost $300,000.

During the next six years no less than fifty three important revolutionary events are to be commemorated, and the mind of even a sanguine man is depressed when he tries to enumerate the lesser events that will doubtless be also celebrated. Philadelphia would like to celebrate the whole of them in a lump next year, but unhappy for a suffering people this will not be feasible.

The Philadelphia showmen have recognized the drift of public sentiment. They have ordered the bloody shirt to be drawn in, and carefully hid away and in the programme of the opening ceremonies of their great show, have inserted the name of Lucius Q. C. Lamar, as one of the orators, and the name of General Joseph E. Johnston, as master of ceremonies. General Sherman is to be the grand marshal, Mr. Longfellow, the poet, and Ralph Waldo Emerson, the reader.

Judge Porter did not conclude his wind work, in the Beecher case, last week. He was so fatigued on Friday, when the hour of recess arrived, that the court was adjourned until Monday. The slowness of the argument begins to exhaust Judge Neilson's patience, and he stated that if counsel did not finish this week, he would hold court next Saturday. Mr. Beach said he would not occupy more than two days, but Mr. Evarts declined to say how much time he would want. The case will scarcely go to the jury before the latter part of next week.

Registered pouches are the latest novelty in the post-office department. These pouches will contain nothing but registered letters, and will be dispatched from one city to another without being opened on the way—that is, lawfully opened, we mean. Special locks will be used, and no intermediate person will be permitted to hold a key that unlocks them. This is good, but it does not hit our case. We want an illustrated paper and magazine pouch got up upon the same principles. We offered to divide even with the postal officials, and our offer was contemptuously rejected. We now propose to outflank them by a petition for sealed pouches to hold the papers that contain pictures.

Red Cloud is a plain talker, but his statements of grievances are rather stale, although very true. A man in his situation should give us something new; but instead of that he told Grant, in the late interview, just what all the country knows: "The white man tells nothing but lies, lies, lies; he cheats us all he can; he takes all he can get; he is after our property in the Black Hills because he has heard it is full of gold; we do not know which way to turn; the great father says one thing, and his agents do another. Are all the tongues forked, and do none of you believe in the promises of the Great Spirit?" The president had to stand it without a murmur, for his agents outsteal any other set of men on earth.

The general assembly of the southern Presbyterian church is in session at St. Louis. Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Richmond, was unanimously elected moderator, and Rev. Mr. Junkin, clerk. The opening address of Dr. Girardeau, moderator of the last assembly, is highly commended for its logical power and wealth of language and imagery. Of the new moderator it is hardly necessary to speak, for he is well known throughout the south, as the eloquent pastor of the second Presbyterian church in Richmond. He belongs to a family distinguished in the annals of Presbyterianism, is about fifty years of age, and in manner is peculiarly winning and gentlemanly. We give the names of the commissioners that represent the synod of Georgia, the first name in each presbytery list being that of a minister, and the second that of an elder:

SYNOD OF GEORGIA.

Presbytery of Atlanta—R. H. Nall, L. F. Livingston.
Presbytery of Cherokee—T. E. Smith, J. W. Walker.
Presbytery of Augusta—R. Irvine, D. D., Col. J. A. Billups.
Presbytery of Florida—W. B. Telford, R. H. M. Davidson.
Presbytery of Macon—R. A. Mickle, J. J. Gresham, T. W. Fleming.
Presbytery of Savannah—E. C. Gordon, W. A. Fuller.

The Centennial Business.

[Savannah News.]

The manly letter of Governor Smith, in reply to the insult offered the State of Georgia by Mr. Secretary Fish, which we printed in the Morning News of yesterday, has attracted considerable attention, and much favorable comment, but it is difficult to understand why it should have been withheld from publication for more than a year. However, it is given to the public early enough to serve as a cue to the Southern people, and to confirm our prediction that the whole Centennial business would turn out to be a stupendous humbug—a job gotten up in the interest of a few ring-masters in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

In respect to the letter of Governor Smith, the Augusta Constitutionalist learns from a gentleman who asserts he saw the whole correspondence, that Mr. Fish promptly apologized for sending the test oath to Georgia; stated that it was a clerical mistake, and then enclosed to his Excellency a modified oath which was presented to Major Hillyear, who took it without hesitation, and is now the duly constituted commissioner to represent this State at the Philadelphia Centennial. But this, even if it be true, does not detract from the appropriateness of Governor Smith's patriotic reply, nor does it invest the Centennial with an order of sanctity. That institution remains a humbug.

A Faithful Friend.

[White Pine (Nev.) News.]

Judge Davis has a Newfoundland dog that seems to be endowed with extraordinary intelligence, and is very fond of children. The other morning, during the very severe snow-storm, Judge Davis's daughter and the dog passed our office on their way to the school-house. It was all the little girl could do to waddle through the snow, but the dog would run a little way ahead and break a trail, and then rush back and take hold of her cloak and pull her along. This he did until he got her safely into the school-house. He then took up a position opposite the building, where he could see the children coming from all directions, and stayed there watching until after the school bell rang and all the children were in, and then quietly walked away. The dog knew the children were in danger, and had any of them got down in the snow he would have been the first to see them, and would have rendered what aid he could.

A FIERCE MOB.

Destruction of the Jesuit College at Buenos Ayres.

[Panama Star and Herald, 2d.]

The meeting at the Variedades Theater on the 28th of February was an immense concourse of people, with various banners and insignia, while bands of music seemed to give echo to the popular excitement. The first speech was by the president of the University Students Committee, Senor Beracochea; his words were full of fire, and were received with cries of "Viva la Republica," "Death to the Jesuits." Then followed speeches by Doctor Saldas, and Messrs. Zusini and Balleto and Doctor Castro Boedo, which caused a general feeling of frenzy. Some one cried out, "To the Archbishop's palace!" and then the crowd rushed out of the theater, being joined by hundreds of people on the way, till the crowd in the plaza numbered fully 20,000 persons. They had eight or ten Argentine, Spanish and Italian banners, with the mottoes: "Down with the Jesuits," "Free Church and State," and the portrait of Rivadavia. The people uttered a thousand cries for the archbishop, calling on him to join the popular movement. Then the banners were carried into the archbishop's palace, and in going through the apartments, some of those present took the religious emblems and ornaments, and threw them into the street. A policeman remonstrated with them, and was beaten. The chief of police also attempted to prevent the riot, but had to retire. The cry was then given "to the College." Thereupon the banners took that direction, and the bands of music were almost drowned with the cries of the people. On reaching the College church of San Ignacia, at the corner of Calle Potosi, they dragged out benches and picture frames, using them for weapons. The sacristy doors were broken open, and the windows of the church broken. Then the word was given "to the Salvador church," and amid the yells of 30,000 persons the crowd assembled round the Jesuit College at the corner of Calles Parque and Callao. The hall door was broken in at the same moment that a shower of stones smashed all the windows. The people poured in like an avalanche. A Jesuit at the entrance was badly wounded, and some humane persons carried him to an apothecary's shop close by, where a colored man and some others wounded in the college, were also getting their wounds dressed. Some respectable young men were unhappily among the mob. Meantime, what occurred inside the college can only be told by eye witnesses. A hundred men sallied out with books, tables, crosses, and religious emblems; others dressed in priests' clothes by way of jest. It seems, in the struggle inside, some were killed, others wounded. Some of the Jesuits had escaped by a back door in Calle Rio Bamba, others hid in the cellars. Then a heap was made, and soon an immense conflagration was seen, while the cries inside were still audible. There were no police on the spot, but when a cry was heard "the soldiers are coming" there was a general stampede, until it was found the alarm was false. The great Salvador College was all in flames, tongues of fire rushing out from its hundred windows. Now a dreadful scene ensued, many being seized with terror, others with a thirst for blood. What followed is indescribable, being a scene of murder and pillage. At last the soldiers appeared; the crowd gave way, some of the latter being killed by shots from the troops. About thirty of the rioters were arrested with sacred vessels in their possession. Most of the crowd went off in the direction of the Bishop's Seminary (Salina); at 6 P. M., troops went in pursuit of them, and at nightfall they had taken the direction of Caballito. Fortunately the pupils of the Jesuit College had not returned from vacation, as the schools were only to reopen in the first week in March.—The college was a splendid building, erected within the last six years, and covering with the grounds an entire square of acres. There were two hundred pupils in the college last Christmas. Since then the only occupants were the Jesuits, some of them teachers, others employed in building the Salvador church, now nearly finished. When the crowd had made a great fire in the middle of the street, all the chairs, tables, beds, oil-paintings, church ornaments, clothing, clocks, dining and cooking utensils were thrown into the flames. Even the silver watches of the Jesuits were burnt. Some of the Jesuits were seen hanging out of the windows, as if trying to escape. Then the signal was given to fire the building, and while the flames shot up to the sky some of the Jesuits were rescued by humane persons. In a quarter of an hour the edifice was a huge volume of fire. Four Jesuits and three of the crowd are killed. There are twenty wounded, including some priests, who threw themselves from the windows. The college was set fire to with petroleum bombs, kerosene and turpentine brought for the purpose. A minute has been presented by the deputies to the Governor, urging the utmost rigor of the law against the promoters of the riot.

Disaster at Sea.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution]

New York, May 24.—The schooner Agnes J. Grace, arrived at this port from Havana, reports on the 21st instant, in latitude 34-35, longitude 75-47, she fell in with the top of a vessel's cabin, with two men on it and rescued them. They proved to be Capt. Hurst and a seaman of the schooner Mary and Eliza, from Savannah for Damariscotta. Captain Hurst reports that on May 16th, during a heavy gale, his vessel sprung a leak and was capsized. The rest of the crew were capsized in a small boat. Capt. Hurst and the seaman were on the cabin ninety-two hours without food or water.

Fires.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

Pittsburg, May 24.—The lightning struck and fired a twenty thousand barrel oil-tank. Efforts are being made to draw the oil out, but it is feared the tank will explode.

Scranton, Pa., May 24.—Drenching rains have subdued the forest fires in this vicinity, saving half a dozen towns.

Lexington, May 24.—A fire here today, originating in Dairs & Adams livery stable. The block was burned, and the flame spread to the adjoining square, but one engine and a bucket brigade saved the town.

Drowning of Pilgrims.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

London, May 24.—A special despatch to the Times from Vienna says: A dreadful accident has occurred on the river Mur at the town of Indenburg, province of Tyrol. A ferry boat having on board a number of Catholic pilgrims enroute to visit the shrines on the other side of Mur from Indenburg, sunk in the middle of the stream. Fifty-nine pilgrims are known to have been saved, but seventy-six are missing, all of whom are believed to be drowned.

Presbyterian.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

St. Louis, May 23.—In the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, south, held to-day, the report of the trustees of the assembly was read and referred to a special committee.

James Hemphill was elected president of trustees; Rev. John Douglass, vice president, and J. H. Lindsey, treasurer and secretary.

The Capital of West Virginia.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

Wheeling, W. Va., May 24.—The governor and other executive officers arrived here yesterday by steamer from Charleston. The archives and other state property will remain at the late capitol for the present.

THE COLONEL'S HAT.

He Didn't Mean to Insult the Court.

Col. Bangs is very bald, and in order to induce his hair to grow again he is using a very excellent article of "Hair Vigor" upon his scalp. A week or two ago he was summoned as a juryman upon a case in the circuit court, and, upon the day of the trial, just before the hour at which the court met, he remembered that he had not applied the Vigor to his head that morning. He had only a few minutes to spare, but he flew up stairs, and into the dark closet where he kept the bottle, and pouring some fluid upon a sponge, he rubbed his head energetically. By some mishap the Colonel got hold of the wrong bottle, and the substance with which he inundated his scalp was not Vigor, but the black varnish with which Mrs. Bangs decorated her shoes. However, Bangs didn't perceive the mistake, but darted down stairs, put on his hat and walked off to the court-room. It was a very cold morning, and by the time the Colonel reached his destination the varnish was as stiff as a stone. He felt a little uncomfortable about the head, and he endeavored to remove his hat to discover the cause of the difficulty, but to his dismay it was immovable. It was glued fast to the skin, and his efforts to take it off gave him frightful pain.

Just then he heard his name called by the crier, and he had to go into court to answer. He was wild with apprehension of coming trouble; but he took his seat in the jury box and determined to explain the situation to the court at the earliest possible moment. As he sat there with a guilty feeling in his soul, it seemed to him that that high hat kept getting bigger and bigger until it appeared to him to be as large as a medium size shot-tower. Then he was conscious that the lawyers were staring at him. Then the clerk looked hard at him and screamed:

"Hats off in court!" and the Colonel grew crimson in the face. "Hats off!" yelled the clerk again, and the Colonel was about to reply when the judge came in, and his eye rested on Bangs, he said:

"Persons in the court-room must remove their hats."

Bangs—"May it please your honor, I kept my hat on because—"

Judge—"Well, sir, you must take it off now."

Bangs—But I say I keep it on because I—"

Judge—We don't want any arguments upon the subject, sir. Take your hat off instantly!"

Bangs—But you don't let me—"

Judge—Remove that hat this moment, sir! Are you going to bandy words with me, sir? Uncover your head at once."

Bangs—"Judge, if you will only give me a chance to—"

Judge—"This is intolerable! Do you mean to insult the court, sir? Do you mean to profane this sacred temple of justice with untimely levity? Take your hat off, sir, or I will fine you for contempt. Do you hear me?"

Bangs—Well, it's very hard that I can't say a word by way of ex—"

Judge (warmly)—"This is too much! This is just a little too much. Perhaps you'd like to come up on the bench here, and run the court, and sentence a few convicts? You've got more audacity than a mule. Mr. Clerk, fine that man fifty dollars! Now, sir, remove your hat."

Bangs—Judge, this is rough on me. I—"

Judge (in a furious rage)—"Won't do it yet? Why, you impudent scoundrel! I've a notion to——. Mr. Clerk, fine him one hundred dollars more, and Mr. Jones, you go and take that hat off by force!"

Then the tipstaff approached Bangs, who was by this time half crazy with wrath, and hit the hat with his stick. It didn't move. Then he struck it again, and caved in the crown; but it still remained on Bang's head. Then he picked up a volume of "Brown on Evidence," and smashed the crown in flat. Then Bangs sprang at him, and shaking his fist under the nose of Jones, he shrieked:

"You mutton-headed scullion! I've half a notion to kill you! If that jackass on the bench had any sense, he could see that the hat is glued fast. I can't take it off if I wanted to."

Then the judge removed the fines, and excused him, and Bangs went home. He slept in that hat for a week, and even when it came off, the top of his head looked as black as if mortification had set it.—*Max Adler in New York Weekly.*

LOADSTONES.

A Magnet Equal in Strength to Galileo's Discovered by a French Scientist.

M. J. Jamin, at the Paris Academy of Sciences, recently adverted to a singular case of magnetic power observed by Galileo, and described by him in a letter addressed in 1607 to Curzio Pichena. He had met with a loadstone "of such power that, if the point of a scymetar be brought near to it, at a distance equal to the thickness of a silver piastre (about a crown piece) it can no longer be kept back; even a strong man resting the scymetar against his breast could not resist the attraction." He continues to say: "I have discovered another admirable effect, which I had not met with in any other loadstone; the same pole will attract and repel the same piece of iron. At a distance of at least four or five fingers, breadth, it will attract a piece of iron; but at the distance of one finger's breadth it will repel it. If the piece of iron be placed on a table, and the loadstone be placed near it, the iron will be driven back, and retreat so long as the loadstone is pushed toward it; but if the latter be drawn back, as the distance is four fingers' breadth, the piece of iron is attracted and follows the loadstone as it is drawn back, but it does not go nearer than one finger's breadth." This loadstone was bought by the grand duke; Galileo continued his experiments with it, and it turned out that the piece of iron above alluded to was magnetized steel, for mere iron was attracted at any distance by the loadstone to the amount of six pounds' weight. In short, it had the property of attracting and repelling the same pole of magnetized steel. This curious loadstone is unfortunately lost. M. Jamin, after giving this piece of history, states that he has, without seeking it, found a paralleled case which has no mystery about it. A steel bar may be magnetized to saturation by a very powerful current, and the magnetic fluid will penetrate to the very core of one of the halves which he calls positive. This being obtained, the same bar is exposed to an inverse current which, very weak at the outset, gradually increases in intensity, and determines a boreal or negative magnetization, merely superficial at first, but going down deeper by degrees, leaving, however, positive strata further down. The outer surface is now carried off by corrosion in an acid, so that the exterior negative surface is removed, and the subjacent positive strata are brought to light. A bar thus prepared will behave exactly like Galileo's steel in the presence of a common magnet.

Political Meeting.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

Madrid, May 23.—A very important political meeting has been held here. It was attended by nearly six hundred gentlemen who have held seats in the Cortes, either as senators or deputies. A resolution was unanimously adopted, that on the opening of the next Cortes a resolution shall be submitted, formed on a basis of a compromise of all the monarchical and liberal parties.

MARRIED BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS.

A Baptist Minister in Strange Company—The Sacred Rite of Wedlock Performed in a Variety Show—A Curious Scene.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

On Tuesday morning the habitues of the Palace Varieties, of Geary street, were considerably astonished by the announcement that a marriage ceremony was to be made a part of the evening performance; in fact, a couple were to be regularly united in the presence of the audience. The idea that any minister of the gospel would lend his presence to such an occasion was generally scouted. A Chronicle reporter, however, called at the place just before the evening performance, and learned that the marriage to be bona fide, and that the principals were Miss Vinie Florence Radcliff of the variety profession, and Morris Welch, a promising clog dancer, connected with the establishment.

The wedding was announced to take place at 10 o'clock. At that hour the dulcet notes of the stage bell caused a rush from the bar for front seats, and the curtain rose amid a flourish from the orchestra. The stage represented a drawing room scene, in which the bridal party, with the full strength of the company in the rear, make their appearance. The bride was dressed in white silk with the usual veil and orange blossoms; the bridesmaids also in white. The bridegroom was decked in kids, white vest and claw-hammer coat. The members of the company appeared in their regular stages costumes. The waiter girls hovered next the wings, dressed in tights and short dresses, and altogether the appearance of the bridal party, flanked by negro minstrels, jugglers and eccentric Dutchmen, and ballet dancers, was something novel. Amid a hush in which one might have heard a pin drop, the Rev. E. Z. Simmons, of the Baptist church Chinese mission, stepped forward, and, with the strange scene illuminated by the glare of red fire, and accompanied by strains of the wedding march from the band, he performed the ceremony in about three minutes. The most impressive silence prevailed while the benediction was pronounced, and even when the curtain fell the crowd seemed niggardly in their applause; but a few minutes after, when the bride appeared in a private box, their pent-up enthusiasm found vent in tumultuous demonstrations and continued calls for a song.

The bride was immediately led before the curtain, and rendered "Silver Threads Among the Gold," while the rude revellers in the body of the house yelled in a manned which made the building vibrate. Mr. Welch, the newly wedded husband, was then called out, and performed a clog dance with more than usual vigor.

National Banks and the Tax Act.

[Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.]

Some weeks since the Chronicle and Sentinel published the full text of the bill filed in the United States court by the Merchants' and Planters' National bank, the Exchange National bank and the National bank of Augusta to prevent the taxing of these corporations under the tax act passed by the Georgia Legislature, and to recover the taxes paid by them last year. The case was argued before Judge Bradley, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, and Judge Erskine, judge of the United States district court, last Wednesday. The points of the case were in substance as follows: Section six of the general tax act of 1874, and the same section is also in the general tax act of 1875, declares:

"That the presidents of all banking companies, manufacturing companies, and other incorporated companies, other than railroad, insurance, telegraph and express companies, shall be required to return all the property whatever of their respective companies at its true market value, to be estimated at the aggregate value of the shares of stock, to the tax receiver of the county where the same is located, to be taxed for state purposes, and county purposes also, as other property in the state."

The laws of the United States establishing the national banking system prohibited any tax upon the property of national banks, because it was secured by investments in the bonds issued by the United States government; but while that legislation exempted the property of the corporation, as a corporation, from taxation, it did not prohibit the taxation of shares in national banks to be assessed against the shareholders individually. The tax act above quoted reversed this rule and taxed the corporation, not the stockholders. The attorneys for the defendant demurred to the bill upon the ground that admitting the truth of its allegations it did not make such a case as entitled the banks to a recovery. After hearing argument by Judge W. W. Montgomery, of counsel for the defendants, and by Maj. Geo. T. Barnes, of counsel for the banks, the court dismissed the demurrer, and declared that the tax was imposed and collected in an illegal manner; that the shares of the stockholders, and not the property of the corporation were subject to taxation. The amount involved is large, being the entire state, county and school tax paid by these corporations last year. This money will now have to be refunded. The national banks will also be exempt from any taxation during the present year, for, as we have before stated, the provisions of the tax act for 1874, upon which Judge Bradley and Erskine based their decision, were incorporated *verbatim* in the tax act passed by the Georgia legislature last winter. We presume it will be no difficult matter for the General Assembly at its next session to conform the act to the decision of the United States court. But such action will come too late to save the back taxes, and the banks have saved a handsome sum of money by the result of this law suit.

Catholic Episcopal Consecration.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

Wheeling, May 24.—The consecration of Rev. J. J. Kain as bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Wheeling, took place yesterday in St. James' cathedral, which was filled to its utmost capacity. A large number of delegates from this and adjoining states were in attendance. The ceremonies were the most imposing ever seen here. The procession included in its train 24 diocesan priests, 30 eminent clergymen from other dioceses. Bishop Rozenrans, of Ohio, Bishops Shanahan and Dominic, of Pennsylvania, Bishop Gibbons, of Richmond, as assistant senior bishop, and Bishop Becker, of Delaware, as junior assistant, Archbisop Bailey as consecrator.

French Politics.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

Paris, May 24—The recent decision of the left centre to vote in favor of retention of the present system by which deputies to the assembly are elected by a vote of the whole department, instead of adopting Minister Buffet's plan for the separate election of deputy by each arondissement, will lead to disruption of the majority and the ministerial crisis in the present session of the assembly. If left Centre, adheres to its resolution there will be a strong majority against the government, and President MacMahon will be obliged to form coalition legitimatists and Bonapartist ministry.

Religious Procession Dispersed.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

Brussels, May 23.—As a religious procession was passing through the streets to day, it was assailed by the people and its ranks broken up. The police with drawn swords charged on the rioters, ten of whom were arrested. The members of the procession took refuge in the neighboring houses and subsequently dispersed.

Johnston and Lamar.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

Philadelphia, May 23.—Among the conspicuous names for centennial honors on the 4th of July, 1876, are Congressman Lamar, of Mississippi, as one of the orators, and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, as master of ceremonies.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. jan15—d&w3mo

THE THOMPSON HOUSE,
— AND —
45 WHITEHALL, AND 60 & 62 BROAD ST.

R. G. Thompson begs to inform the citizens of Atlanta, and the traveling public generally, that he has had the above-named house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, and is now prepared to receive boarders, either transient or permanent, at moderate rates. Rooms by the day, week or month. The table is provided with every delicacy of the season, and the cooking cannot be excelled by any house in the city.

Ice Cream Parlors.

In connection with the house, I have fitted up two parlors, fronting on Whitehall street, for the sale of Ice Cream during the coming season. The special attention of the ladies is called to these parlors. My reputation as proprietor of the Cafe, in the Capitol building, some six years ago, being a guarantee that they will be conducted in the best possible manner. Mrs. Thompson will pay special attention to the Ice Cream Parlors, and will see to it that the wants of ladies and children are promptly supplied. The Ice Cream Parlors will be kept open during the summer season from ten o'clock in the morning to midnight, and on Sundays from twelve o'clock noon to eleven o'clock p. m. R. G. THOMPSON.
may1—d1mo

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA HOUSES.

CANDY & CRACKER MANUFACTORY, G. W. Jack, Whitehall street.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE — McNaught & Scrutchins, Whitehall st.
PRODUCE and Commission Merchant—R. J. Griffin, No. 60 Decatur street, Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry & Butter.
COMMISSION Merchants and Grocers—McDaniel & Gilreath, 117 Whitehall st.
MANUFACTURER OF BURIAL CASES, M. Cargile, No. 9 Ivy street.
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY—B. F. Moore, President, cor. Broad and Alabama sts.
LIQUORS, Champagne, Cider, etc., T. F. Grady, 22 Alabama st., near Ga. Depot.
STOVES and Housefurnishing Goods—F. M. Richardson, 82 Whitehall street.
CLOTHING—W. B. LOWE & CO., Whitehall street.
MERCHANT TAILORING—Dykeman, No. 4 Peachtree st., imported goods only.
MEAT MARKET AND DAIRY—H. C. Sawtell, 103 Whitehall street.
JEWELRY AND AGENT for ARUNDEL Spectacles—Er Lawshe, Whitehall st.
PHOTOGRAPHS—SMITH & MOTES, 32 Whitehall street.
OILS AND FINE GROCERIES—Jno. T. Hagan & Co., 114 Whitehall street.
CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY—J. J. Ford, corner Pryor and Line streets.
DYE HOUSE—JAMES LOCHREY, Hunter street.
RESTAURANT—THOMPSON'S, James' Bank Block.
J. M. BORN, JR., & CO., AGENTS FOR Coal Creek and Soddy Creek Coal, corner Broad and Alabama streets.

A. J. DELBRIDGE,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Puts up work with a guarantee of fitting and giving satisfaction,
No. 6 JAMES' BANK BLOCK,
WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, GA.
Work forwarded to any place by Express, or as may be desired. may11—dtf

HOTELS.

READ HOUSE,
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.
If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this House.
W. M. LEWIS, W. G. GANT, Clerks.
june28—dtf

THE LANIER HOUSE, Macon, Georgia, B. Dub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. june5—dtf

B. F. COLLINS, PROPRIETOR OF the *DAWSON HOTEL*, Dawson, Georgia, thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The traveling public will find this establishment, under the present management, a first-class hotel. dec6—dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, Johnson Square, Savannah, Ga., S. N. Papot & Co., Proprietors. Pleasantly located. The only hotel in the city facing south, (which is of great importance in this climate,) with a frontage of 273 feet. The best and most comfortable hotel in the Southern States. Kept strictly first-class in all its departments.
july5—dtf

BARTOW HOUSE, Cartersville, Ga. P. S. Shelman, Clerk. dec4—dtf.

NEW BRICK HOTEL.
PYE HOUSE,
FORSYTH, GEORGIA.
By E. D. BROWN AND SISTER.
RATES OF BOARD:
Per day...$2 00
Per week...10 00
Single meal...50
Single lodging...50
Rooms spacious and airy. Accommodation superior. Baggage transported to and from hotel free of charge. E. D. BROWN, Formerly of Milledgeville Hotel, Mrs. JULIA D. THWEATT, Late of Columbus, Ga.
sep13—dtf

KENNESAW HOUSE, MARIETTA, GA. J. Q. A. Lewis, Proprietor of the above house, with W. M. Lewis as Clerk, announce to their friends, and the public, that everything is in first-class condition, and that no expense or attendance shall be spared in giving satisfaction to all guests. nov21—dtf

RICKS HOUSE, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
House new, clean and neat. Cartersville is noted for its fine society, good water, and for *health*. Rowland Springs—various mineral waters—situated within five miles, a nice drive, scenery unsurpassed. Inducements offered to families for the summer. apr24 dtf E. T. WHITE, Agent.

THE COUCHE HOUSE, Kingston, Ga., W. F. Roberson, Proprietor—would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious house is now open for the reception of visitors. He is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—rooms well furnished—$25 per month. Summer visitors would do well to give him a call. dec30—dtf

RICHMOND HOUSE, NEAR DEPOT, and Branch House on Public Square, GAINESVILLE, GA. The Great Summer Resort for Health. Clean and comfortable beds, good and bountiful fare, prompt and polite attention. Free transportation for guests and baggage to either house on the Street Cars. Rates of Board, per month, $30; per day, $2; single meal, 50 cents. HUNT & BRO., Proprietors, Formerly of Southwest Georgia. may2—dtf

NORCROSS HOTEL.
SUPPER HOUSE.
By Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Trammell.
Board, per day...$2 00
Board, per month...$25 to $30 00
Single meals...75 cents
jan1—dtf

BROWN'S HOTEL,
E. E. BROWN & SON, Proprietors, MACON, GEORGIA.
Opened January 1st, 1856.
BOARD...$3 PER DAY.
E. E. Brown & Son, Proprietors of this popular Hotel, would inform their numerous friends that on and after the first day of September next the rates will be reduced to THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.
The Proprietors would respectfully return their grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to them for near twenty years, and assure their many friends that we will use our best endeavors for the future to give the same satisfaction that we have in the past. Every attention given to ladies and families, and large rooms always ready for commercial travelers visiting Macon. Respectfully, aug30—dtf E. E. BROWN & SON.

HOTELS.

GAINESVILLE HOTEL, GAINESVILLE, Georgia. If you desire first-class accommodation be sure to stop at this house. J. J. Gaines, Proprietor. F. L. Hunter, Clerk, formerly of the New Orleans Hotel, New Orleans, La. jan31—d3m

NELMS HOUSE, GRIFFIN, GEORGIA, *BY MRS. A. M. NELMS.* Near Passenger Depot. Rates of Board per day, $2 50; Single Meal, 75 cents. dec11-tf

PALMETTO HOUSE, Spartanburg C. H., S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture. A. TOLERSON, Proprietor.

STOP AT McCOMBS' HOTEL, MILLEDGEVILLE, GA. Free Hack meets all trains. C. G. WILSON, Proprietor. apr4—dtf

LAWYERS.

LOCHRANE & MILLEDGE, ATTORNEYS at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the practice of law, in all its branches, in the several Courts of this State. Office, corner Pryor and Decatur streets, opposite Kimball House. Office hours, from 9 to 1, and 2:30 to 5:30. O. A. LOCHRANE, JNO. MILLEDGE. may9—dtf

MATT. H. SANDWICH, ATTORNEY at Law, Thomaston, Georgia. Commercial collections. Practices in the Courts of Georgia. May 8, 1875—d1y

WM. B. GUERRY. DUPONT GUERRY. GUERRY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT Law and Solicitors in Equity, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Sumter, Schley, Macon, Dooley, Lee, Terrell, Webster and Marion counties; in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah. dec13, '74—d1yr

L. T. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor. Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia. mar10, '75—d12m

W. S. JOHNSON. Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. June 5, 1874—d12m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—d1y

HENRY D. CAPERS, ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. Office—No. 30 Kimball House. nov7—dtf

HENRY L. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY at Law, Cumming, Forsyth county, Georgia. Will practice in all the Courts of the Blue Ridge Circuit, except Cobb. Special attention given to looking after Wild Lands and to the collection of claims. april, 1875—d12m

DUNCAN H. BURTS, ATTORNEY AT Law, Columbus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States at Savannah. mar10, '75—d6m

A. C. McCALLA, Attorney at Law, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. may24—d1y

D. D. McCONNELL, ATTORNEY AT Law, Acworth, Cobb county, Georgia. Collections a specialty. sep6, '74—d9m

W. W. LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to P. W. Printup. june9—d1y

JASPER N. DORSEY, Attorney at Law, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. july18—d1y

ANDREW SLOAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections. june20—d1y

T. C. BATTLE, Attorney at Law, Senoia, Coweta county, Ga. Will practice in the courts of Coweta, Fayette, Spalding, Meriwether and Clayton. Special attention given to collections. june11—dtf

J. L. DOYAL, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Ga. Will practice in Clayton and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. june11—d12m

T. J. LUMPKIN, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rising Fawn, Georgia. Will practice in the counties of Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade and Walker. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Refers, by permission, to Larkin Payne, Rising Fawn, Ga.; Rev. S. Cross, Rising Fawn, Ga.; A. D. Ditman, New York City, N. Y.; W. P. Rathburn, President First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

A. C. GARLINGTON. J. D. ALEXANDER. GARLINGTON & ALEXANDER, Attorneys at Law, Griffin, Georgia. Will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the United States District Court at Savannah and Atlanta, and elsewhere by agreement. Office in Cunningham building. feb24—d3m

WM. A. TIGNER, ATTORNEY AT Law. Jonesboro, Georgia, Office in D'Vaughn's building, up-stairs. Will practice in the counties of Clayton, Henry and Fayette. jan16, '75—d1y

B. M. TURNER. A. A. MURPHEY. TURNER & MURPHEY, ATTORNEYS at Law, Barnesville, Georgia. Refer to the Barnesville Savings Bank; Powell & Murpheys; Stafford, Blalock & Co.; W. R. Murphey & Co., Barnesville, Ga.; and Farley, Powell & Co., Savannah, Georgia. jan13, '75—d1y

J. A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. oct15, '75—d1y

J. A. HUNT, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court and in the United States District Courts at Atlanta. aug19, '74—d1y

ROBERT B. TRIPPE, ATTORNEY AT Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office (with Abda Johnson) in Court House. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him, in any locality of Northern Georgia, whether contiguous to or distant from the railroad. sep25, 1874—d1y

J. L. JANES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Dawson, Georgia. Will practice in the Pataula and Albany Circuits. Elsewhere by special contract. Refer to Col. E. Y. Clarke, Hon. O. A. Lochrane, Rev. E. W. Warren. apr4, '57—d6m

BENJ. W. BARROW. HENRY W. BARROW. BARROW & BARROW, LAWYERS, Milledgeville, Georgia. Will practice the Courts of Middle Georgia, and attend regularly the courts of Hancock, Washington, Wilkinson and Putnam. January 1, 1875—d1yr

H. P. LUMPKIN, ATTORNEY AT Law, LaFayette, Walker county, Georgia. Will pay prompt attention to the collection of claims and all business entrusted to his care in the several Courts for the counties of Walker, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon and Whitfield. Refers, by permission, to W. A. Hemphill & Co., Proprietors Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.; John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. C. D. McCutchen, Judge Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit, Dalton; Ga., Hon. J. W. H. Underwood, Judge Superior Court, Rome Circuit, Rome, Georgia. mar26, 1875—d6m

DANIEL S. PRINTUP, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rome, Georgia. Will practice in the United States and Superior Courts of the State. may2, 1875—d1y

BOARDING HOUSES.

WOODS HOUSE, RINGGOLD, GEORGIA. House neat and clean. Ringgold is noted for its fine society, good water and health. The Catoosa Springs, with its various mineral springs, within four miles, nice drive, good livery accommodations, beautiful mountain scenery. Inducements offered to families. W. A. WOODS. may15—dtf

THE "VIRGINIA HOUSE," NEWNAN, GEORGIA, Will be conducted, in future, a select boarding house. Prof. Wm. Wells will still attend to the wants of boarders or guests. E. C. YANCEY.

BOARDERS WANTED—MRS. E. A. Jones, 53 Broad street, up stairs. Boarding and Lodging. Rates reasonable. Fare good. apr29—d1m

TRAVELERS, And those desiring Good Board, can be accommodated by stopping at MRS. C. S. DORSEY'S BOARDING HOUSE, Broad street, Athens, Georgia. apr4—dtf

DENTISTS.

DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No. 50 North Broad, junction of Luckie and Peachtree streets, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jan 11-tf

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HACKS.

GAINESVILLE AND DAHLONEGA HACK LINE. Leaves Gainesville immediately on the arrival of the up passenger train, every day, and arrives at Dahlonega at 6 o'clock P. M.
Leaves Dahlonega every day, and connects with the down afternoon's passenger train. Good Hacks and careful drivers will always be found at Dahlonega to convey passengers to Porter's Springs or other points, upon reasonable terms. aug31—dtf

BANKS.

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA. F. M. Coker, President; W. W. Bell, Cashier. Paper discounted. Deposits received. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Checks on all points in Europe in sums to suit. Agents for the Inman and Cunard Steamship Lines. First-class and steerage tickets at lowest rates. july 4-d1y

DOCTORS.

DR. JNO. S. WILLSON, AFTER 22 years experience, tenders his services to the citizens of Atlanta. Office hours, 7 to 9 a. m., 12 to 1, and from 3 to 4 p. m. Office rooms, Nos. 6 and 8 in Powell building, junction of Peachtree and Broad streets—entrance from both sides. Residence 33 Forsyth street. mar21—d3m

JEWELERS.

WILLIAM BOLLMAN, DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc., Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 9 Whitehall street, near Railroad Crossing, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing done in good style and warranted. may15—

THE DIXIE PUMP.

G. L. GREESON, Manufacturer of the Dixie Pump, the best and cheapest wooden Pump now made. It is a Southern production, of Southern material. Liberal inducements offered to the trade. Send for price list. Address G. L. GREESON, may 1-d1y Charlotte, N. C.

KNIGHTS OF JERICHO, THROUGHOUT all parts of Georgia, residing in places where there is no Lodge of the above named Order, will confer a favor by putting themselves, as soon as possible, in communication with HOKE SMITH, G. C., Atlanta, Georgia. jan21—d6m

BOOTS & SHOES.

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KEEPS THE BEST

Quality, and the greatest variety of Boots and Shoes ever made for the understanding of men, women and children. His goods are of the best material, and of the highest grade of workmanship, free from the shoddy composition contained in lower class goods, and

THE CHEAPEST

prices are guaranteed to all, who pay Cash. His stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

for Spring and Summer wear is ample and complete, and young ladies and gents can find no where

IN THE CITY.

goods that will fit so nicely, and make their feet look so pretty. He sells so low his Leven Calf that all Shoe-makers have to laugh when his prices are made known. His Hemlock Sole and White-Oak, too, are so dirt cheap they will not do any first-class work without it. The Harness-makers look surprised and with amazement open their eyes to find his harness priced so far below the quotations in Baltimore. Merchants, when goods are priced to them, see how duped they have been, by credit price, then whispering awhile in private talk, boldly proclaim THESE PRICES BEAT NEW YORK. His goods are low and they must go, if at prices they cost him; for he knows full well that he can sell his goods at lower figures than credit stores can presume to buy their goods in market.
Call at No. 67 Whitehall street and examine goods and prices.
may23—dtf I. T. BANKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

City Lumber Yard,
Luckie Street, Rear First Baptist Church
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
F. P. RICE.......R. C. MITCHELL,
PROPRIETORS,
MAUFACTURERS
AND DEALERS IN
Framing, Finishing Lumber,
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Flooring, Dressed and Matched constantly on hand.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
may9—dtf

Inman, Swann & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS
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COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING,
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may14—d30d

REMOVAL.
Franklin & Eichberg
HAVE REMOVED TO
90 Whitehall street.
WHERE they offer best Ice Cream Freezers, Hanging Baskets and Tinware. Specialty made for the custom trade, and a large variety of
House-Keeping Articles
The celebrated Farm and Charm Cooking Stoves always on hand. Roofing and all kinds of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work done as heretofore. Rubber Hose, Pumps, Gas Fixtures, Pipes for Water, Steam and Gas. Materials for Steam and Gas Fitters. Water, Steam and Gas Works put up in any part of the South. may16—dtf

PALMER HOUSE,
CHICAGO.
The Largest and Best Furnished House in the World. ENTIRELY FIRE-PROOF.
PRICES REDUCED.
150 Rooms with board, $3 00 per day.
100 " " $3 50 "
150 " " $4 00 "
150 " " $4 50 "
100 " " $5 00 "
Cost of Building, $3,000,000; Furniture, $350,000. apr28—d&w

PLANING MILLS.

COOK, GUNBY & CO.
(GEO. W. D. COOK. WM. F. GUNBY. F. S. STEWART.)
CONTRACTORS FOR BUILDING,
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Atlanta Steam Planing Mills.
PREMIUM FOR WHITE PINE WORK AT GEORGIA STATE FAIR, 1874.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
WHITE PINE & HARD WOOD DOORS, SASHES,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
Newels, Balusters, Hand Rails, Brackets, &c., &c.
No. 33 Foundry Street, on Western and Atlanta Railroad.
ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA.
BOXES of all kinds made to order ON SHORT NOTICE. [mar25-2tiljan1875

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Atlanta Fire Insurance Co.
CAPITAL, $200,000 00.
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Keep your money at home. $120,000 Cash, sent out of Atlanta annually for Fire Insurance.
J. W. FEARS, Agent.
may15—deod10t Office, James' Bank Block.

GROCERIES, PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

1859. ESTABLISHED. 1859.
McMILLAN & SNOW,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Produce & Provisions
WHOLESALE HOUSE.
No. 11 FORSYTH STREET, NEAR STATE CAPITOL.
FANCY GROCERY HOUSE,
25 Marietta Street, next DeGive's Opera House.
WE HAVE IN STORE, 11 FORSYTH STREET, AND TO ARRIVE, AND OFFER TO THE TRADE AT LOW CASH PRICES:

35,000 pounds Bacon,	40 bags Choice Coffee,
3,000 bushels Corn,	25 tierces Leaf Lard,
500 barrels Flour,	50 barrels assorted Sugars,
50 barrels N. O. Syrup,	100 barrels P. B. Potatoes,
40 barreles Molasses,	50 half barrels Mackerel,
10 barrels Extra Choice Trips,	&c., &c., &c., &c.

Also, a full line of CHOICE GROCERIES—STAPLE AND FANCY—at No. 25 Marietta Street.
apr24—dsun&tues1m McMILLAN & SNOW.

DRY GOODS, &c.

SECOND STOCK!
We Shall offer, THE COMING WEEK, the
Cheapest and Most Attractive Stock
Ever offered in Atlanta. This is our second stock this season and the goods have been bought when the market was depressed. We can only give a few of the goods and prices
Pure Linen Lawns at 20 cents per yard.
1 yard White Percals at 10 cents per yard.
Best Brands of Prints at 9 cents per yard.
Beatiful Wash Poplins at 12½ cents per yard.
Beautiful Silk Scarfs at 15 cents and up.
Ruffs for the neck at 50 cents per dozen.
Beautiful Sash Ribbon at 20 cents.
All Linen Napkins 50 cents per dozen.
The best Kid Gloves in Atlanta $1 25 per pair. Each pair guaranteed. If they rip on trying on another pair given.
Splendid Pure Linen Lawns at 20 cents,

Grenadines! Grenadines!
We have the best line of Grenadines in this city. Color of each piece warranted. We are now selling these goods for what other merchants paid for them. All the new styles in them—Plain, striped and Checks.
Our stock of DRESS GOODS contains many novelties never before shown in this market before. Splendid line of Plaids just received at greatly reduced prices. All the new styles in Dress Goods, such as Mozena Nets, Embroidered Linens, Linen Grenadines Linen Zephyrs, and many others.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
In this stock we have Bargains that must be seen to be appreciated. Many goods at less than half the cost of importation.

Lace Sacques! Lace Points!
These goods we begin at from a dollar a piece and then run up. We guarantee them to be thirty per cent. cheaper than they can be bought in this market. All our goods at greatly reduced prices.
may16—d2taw1m LOWE DOUGLASS & DALLAS.

Daily Constitution.

The Largest Circulation, City, County and State—Defies Refutation.

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ATLANTA:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1875.

THE Spencerian system, as practiced in making Alabama senators, will not become popular.—*Milwaukee News.*

IN Germany there are nearly 1,000,000 more women than men. Reasons—slaughter in battle and freedom in America.

FROM Havana to New York in three days and ten hours is the champion time just made by the Alexandre steamship, City of New York.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to write occasional newspaper articles. So far she has to the amenities of the profession, in no instance using even the terms liar or horsethief.

OVER 750 tons of arsenic were imported into the United States last year, and the proprietors of native American ores indignantly ask if there is to be no protection for domestic suicide.

THE Troy Press says Hon. T. W. Park, of Bennington, Vermont, is worth $17,000,000, and is the fourth man in point of wealth in the country. His new silver mines in California are yielding $15,000 per day.

THE Lexington (Ky.) Press announces Cerro Gordo Williams as an aspirant for the United States senate, to succeed ex Gov. Stevenson, whose term expires March 4, 1877. The name of Hon. Jas. B. Beck has also been mentioned in this connection and he is understood to be a candidate.

"BIG INJUN, heap," in Washington just now. He rides about in omnibusses, spouts to the "Great Father," calculates the value of the Black Hills, fights his battles and scalps his victims over and over again, and drinks fire water whenever tempted to do so, regardless of consequences.

LAST year the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. paid out $800,000 for advertising, more than half of which was expended from the first of June to the first of October, thus showing that this great merchant used printer's ink more in the dull summer months than in the months when business was better.

THE Evening Express, with confident and cheerful inaccuracy, reprimands the World for stating that the legal profession is overcrowded, and adds: "There are only 6,000 lawyers in the United States." The census of 1870 shows that there were 40,736 lawers in this unhappy country, and that of these 5,913 belonged to the state of New York.

THE history of the manner in which the Spencer campaign in 1872 was conducted clearly reveals the reason why most southern republican politicians were so anxious for the passage of a force bill and, as it is written now, shows how farcical was the investigation into Alabama affairs upon which the force bill was recommended as a salutary measure.—*Detroit Tribune (Rep).*

AMONG the current gossip of the day, rumor deals largely with the prospective creation of a new daily newspaper to be called the Globe, and to be conducted as a strictly democratic organ. The inceptors of this enterprise are said to be prominent members of the democratic party in New York, whose interests are pledged to the support of Governor Tilden for the presidency.

IT would appear from a paragraph in the Houston Telegraph that the ladies of Texas have designs on Jefferson Davis and are trying to prevent his return to Memphis. It says: "They have commenced the work of securing him a home where the balance of his life, with God's blessing, shall be passed in peace and quiet. A society has been organized with Mrs. W. B. Ballinger, of Galveston, as president; Mr. Braxton Bragg, vice president; Mrs. E. H. Cushing, treasurer; Mrs. M. J. Young, secretary."

PHILADELPHIA TIMES: Really something will have to be done with Vice-President Wilson. As the organs say, he talks too much, and, what is bad for them, he talks in the same strain and to the same purpose every time. On Friday night he made a speech in St. Louis, in response to a serenade, in which he declared that there was more peace and order and confidence at the south now than at any time since the war, and in which he talked all through like the good-hearted patriot we have always known him to be, and sometimes like the broad-minded man we have occasionally doubted he was. Mr. Wilson is opposed to the third term, and he is now warring upon it in his own peculiar fashion, which is the method of warfare Tim Linkinwater would have practiced against Ralph Nickleby.

SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

Most persons would not go out of their way to claim the responsibilities that attach to whoever planned the "march to the sea." A robber rarely ever contests before the public "honors" of a raid on a peaceful dwelling; and yet was not "the march to to the sea," an organized campaign against harmless homes, against the rights of defenceless women and children, against everything that men hold sacred? War is war, as we very well know; but such barbaric brutalities and heartless depredations as characterized the whole course of that march, do not pertain to honorable warfare. Whoever planned the movement as executed must shoulder the crimes that marked every mile of its progress; and our people now look on amazed at the spectacle of two great rivals contending for "laurels" of that nature.

The friends of either are rallying. The administration organs are opening hot and heavy on Sherman. They make haste, of course, to place him among the "disloyal," that being their favorite mode of attacking opponents of every grade and kind. They first read a man out of the party, and then they open all along the line in other ways to sustain their first step. One paper declares that he is "a copperhead yet;" another that he had "no heart in the cause from the first;" a third kindly reminds him that he does not occupy a position, as Cæsar did, high enough to oblige the people to accept his narration as history, whether they wished to or not, and so on to the end of the list. The post office brigade are coming up nobly, when it is remembered how near the sands of Grant's official life are run out.

As soon as the army and the white house cliques have had time to digest the latest volume, the wordy conflict will begin, and if venom and distortions of records and historicals facts are not the order of the day, then appearances are deceiving. But Sherman is alive and hearty, and the Grant party and the Logan party and all the rest of the parties that are hurt will be apt to get as good as they send. We are simply spectators of the gladiatorial contest, with little concern as to which wins. Let them wrangle, and tear each other's reputation to pieces, none of which can stand a severe test. The fight will be a big one; and the former sufferers from "the march to the sea" will at least have the satisfaction of witnessing the perils and shifting chances of the issue.

SIXTH AUDITOR SHEATS, the confidential friend of Spencer, and of Hinds the mail-contract swindler, is to loaf around the Alabama constitutional convention, bent on mischief, until July 1, when he becomes consul at Rio Janeiro. This is worth $6,000, but his lobby work at the convention will only cost the people at the rate of $3,500 a year. The president would like to retain him and all the rest of his unsavory crowd at Washington, but Jewell and Bristow are determined to shove them out, and so Sheats goes unto the fat Rio consulate.

THE "CENTENNIAL" CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Walsh, by a card in Sunday's Chronicle and Sentinel, shoulders the entire responsibility that attaches to the publication of Gov. Smith's "centennial letter," without Secretary Fish's reply. Gov. Smith reluctantly consented to the taking of a copy of the correspondence for publication; and when Mr. Walsh requested a gentleman to get the copy, he did not request a copy of Mr. Fish's letter. Nor does it appear that Gov. Smith knew when the copy was made. Says Mr. Walsh: "Gov. Smith is above reproach in the premises, as he had nothing whatever to do with the publication, except to give consent for me to obtain a copy of his letter. This explanation is due, and is cheerfully and voluntarily made."

Nor does Mr. Walsh think that he has individually sinned to any great extent. But "in order that ample justice may be done, and that any erroneous impressions conceived may be removed" he publishes the correspondence "in full." But that is what the Chronicle has not done. It meant to do so, but it has been the ill fortune of the now famous correspondence to come before the public in detached shape, letter by letter. We give the closing letter of the series, in the hope that it will operate as a balm to the angry feelings that the matter has excited:

STATE OF GEORGIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, GA., April 6, 1874.

Hon Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication in reply to mine of the 18th ult, returning the oath and commission for Mr. Hillyer, as the commissioner to represent Georgia in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of American independence, at Philadelphia, in 1876.

When I wrote my letter of the 18th ult., I was not unaware of the existence of the laws of 1862 and 1868, mentioned by you; but I then thought, and am still of the opinion, that those laws are applicable only to cases of persons appointed to offices of honor or profit under the government of the United States. I do not consider the place of commissioner such an office; and it does not, therefore, in my opinion, come within the meaning of either of the statutes referred to.

You state that it is your duty "to see that all persons accepting the president's commission from this department, subscribe to one or the other of these oaths." From this I infer that the commission will not be issued to Mr. Hillyer without requiring him to take one of the oaths referred to. There is nothing in the oath prescribed by the act of 1868 which would be necessarily offensive to the feelings of Mr. Hillyer, and there is no good reason, therefore, why the question of whether he will take said oath, should not be referred to him for decision.

I have the honor, therefore, to request that Mr. Hillyer's commission be returned to me, to be delivered to him, in the event he will qualify as required.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. SMITH.

THE CHOLERA OF 1873.

A volume of nearly a thousand pages, from the pen of Surgeon McClellan, of the regular army, will soon be published by the government, on this subject. Dr. McClellan was in Kentucky when the epidemic appeared, and he, therefore, had very good advantages for observing its rise, progress and disappearance. He has given much of his time since then to a study of the questions involved; has visited every locality where the cholera prevailed, and has accumulated histories of nearly every case of the disease that occurred in the two hundred and sixty-four widely-scattered cholera points of that year. The volume is indeed a wonderful collection of facts; and the professional man who can not discover in such a mass of detailed statements, bearing the official seal, the true nature of the dread disease, need not expect to do so in this world. Dr. McClellan shows that the poison which expanded into the epidemic of '73 was brought to this country by means of infected fabrics, and its subsequent march is traced as clearly as the historian traces the course of an invading and destructive army.

After presenting the world of facts that have been patiently and laboriously gathered, Dr. McClellan surveys the field, and arrives at the following general conclusions:

1. That Asiatic cholera is an infectious disease.
2. That the active agents in the spread of cholera are the discharges of persons suffering from the disease.
3. That the infection may be transmitted by means of clothing, bedding, furniture, &c.
4. That the specific poison which produces cholera originates alone in India, and is thence carried to all parts of the world.
5. That cholera is frequently communicated to individuals through the atmosphere of infected localities, and by the use of water contaminated with the poison.
6. That the violence of a cholera outbreak at any point is influenced by the hygienic condition of the place.
7. That one attack of cholera is no protection to the individual from a similar attack in future.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

Our court reports this morning are unusually interesting. The Air Line case is at last settled, so far as this state is concerned. Justice Bradley decided that the superior court of Fulton county first took jurisdiction over the Air Line, and then appointed Col. L. P. Grant receiver, and, consequently, that no unseemly conflict of jurisdiction should occur. Col. Grant's possession should not be interfered with. His decision appears at length in our court reports. We are glad of this settlement of that matter, for we feel that in the hands of the present receiver the very best interests of all parties and of the road will be subserved.

Another important decision is that in the injunction case to stop the sale of the Macon & Brunswick railroad. The injunction was refused, as will be seen by reference to the decision.

THE quarantine authorities of New York are busily engaged in making preparations to give Yellow Jack or any other infections and unwelcome visitor from the tropics a very inhospitable reception. Cholera and yellow fever are the twin bugbears of all great ports, and New York does not propose to entertain either of them this summer. Any disease can be warded off by intelligent and timely precautions.

THE grasshoppers have penetrated to the heart of Kansas City, a town as large as Atlanta. They are stripping lawns of grass, and garden truck disappears like the morning's mist. Water from the hydrants does not stop their depredations. No green thing outside of the green-houses survives their attack.

THE southern Presbyterian church was almost destroyed during the war, but the reports just made to the general assembly show that it numbers 105 presbyteries, 1,173 ministers, 100,000 communicants, and owns property to the value of $3,000,000.

THE southern Presbyterians, now in session at St. Louis, have selected Savannah as the place for the meeting of the next general assembly; and the next assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterians, now setting at Jefferson, Texas, will meet at Bowling Green, Kentucky.

CAPTAIN EADS.

His Theory of Currents.

[New Orleans Times.]

In Captain James B. Eads, who, accompanied by Hon. G. W. R. Bayley, called to pay a friendly visit, we beheld the exponent of as great a commercial revolution as has ever occurred. The individual is dwarfed in the object and magnitude of his contemplated operations; lost in the certain results which will follow success. Curiosity concerning a gentleman who for months has attracted the attention of the entire country, is perhaps natural, and when the writer hereof saw for the first time the engineer who has accomplished much, and promises much more, his mental summary of salient characteristics was probably not fuller than has been made a score of times.

Captain Eads is a compact man and an aquiline, short, erect, with clearly chiseled features, and seemingly not one ounce of superfluous flesh. Certain falconish characteristics, which might suggest themselves to an imaginative person, appear, those of a bird of power rather than one of prey. Although perhaps below the medium height, and well proportioned, resolution seems stamped in every lineament, and particularly in the curves of his not unattractive face. A casual observer at a first glance would be struck with the great dissimilarity between the original and several portraits of him extant; but a gradual softening of his face reproduces an expression almost identical to that with which the public are familiar. At a first glimpse the great engineer presents a more rigid front than ever afterward. Optically considered, he is a sheep in wolf's clothing, who, in a half-hour's conversation, humanizes to a lamb-like amiability bordering closely upon actual kindness.

The captain talked familiarly of New Orleans twenty years ago, of the few living, and the hosts of then prominent men who have gone the way of all the earth. Many he then knew were intimate friends, and it would be singular were this not the case, for a more generous, frank and manly community than then flourished probably never existed.

Gradually conversation was directed to the great project, and the details of the work, already given, were briefly sketched. Upon Capt. Eads' knowledge of river currents, and the repeated demonstrations in other countries, the whole jetty theory is based. He said:

Jetties simply accomplish by art, and in a much shorter time, a work which nature has been performing since the beginning of the world. The banks of all rivers, the waters of which are impregnated with alluvial sediment, are gradually narrowing. Thirty-five years ago the Mississippi at Pilottown was three-eights of a mile wider than it is to-day. The centre or channel current is much swifter, and naturally less liable to make deposits than that portion of the stream which sweeps by the banks. What has been the consequence? The muddy water near the shore, more or less impeded, and invariably slower than the central current, deposits its burden of earth, the bottom is elevated, a bank eventually forms, and the stream confined within narrow limits moves more swiftly. The increased current, instead of finding opportunity to relieve itself of the foreign matter held in solution, by friction cuts deeper into the earth, and, so to speak, scours out the channel already made. The depth of the channel at the head of the passes is sixty feet, the water at the bar of the South Pass is fifteen feet deep.

You will perceive that in the distance of seven miles and a third, which intervenes between the bar and the head of the pass, the water runs up a hill forty-five feet high, and is of course discharging its sediment all the way. The current four feet a second at the head of the passes, diminishes to zero in seven miles, and, not until nature, by her own process, narrowed the banks and increased the velocity of the current, would relief come. For the present formation it required one hundred and seventy five years, which you will admit, was rather long to wait. Human ingenuity can construct artificial banks of stone, and confine the stream in far less time; and nature, through the scouring process of the central current, will perform the work of deepening quite as well as though another hundred years were consumed in forming banks by natural deposit. Many contend that another bar is destined to form, equally distant from the newly created outlet, but the advocates of this theory labor under some misapprehension. Jetties, as the name indicates, is not a natural bank, but a jetting out into the gulf. It is readily understood that shoal and deep places in the sea are nothing more nor less than hills and valleys, covered with water. Were the current increased to the crest of this covered elevation, and the volume of earthly matter precipitated into low places beyond, ages would elapse before a level bottom would be created. This, however, is not the case. At the mouth of the river the muddy water is dispersed and the alluvial substance which is concentrated within the banks, once at sea, spreads out like a fan, covering an expanse miles in area.

A study of the river from its source, and particularly during the flood time, I found, twenty years ago, to be quite interesting. The water starts from the tributaries charged with earthy sediment which, owing to the velocity of the current, is borne swiftly toward the sea, until a wider expanse, technically known to pilots as a crossing, is reached. At some of these points the river is two miles wide, and the increased area naturally causes the body of water relieved from the contracting limits to move more slowly.

Sediment is deposited, the bottom of the river becomes elevated, and the water, relieved of a portion of its burden, flows more swiftly. It is also in a condition to again take earthy matter in solution, and striking again the narrower portion, becomes again impregnated, causing banks to cave and levees to be undermined. The cohesive power of the water attracts the earth, and the river, through a distance of fifteen hundred miles, continues loading itself with alluvial matter, depositing its burden in broader places, taking a new supply further on, and being again relieved at regular intervals the entire length. The only remedy is to contract the banks and confine the volume to a more limited space. Nature is doing this gradually, but if art can step in and assist nature by doing in a year or two what by the older process asks a century, we have accomplished that much for engineering.

To do this effectually, the artificial banks or jetties must extend beyond those of nature, if we expect bars which are of natural origin to disappear.

Mexican Matters.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

CITY OF MEXICO, May 24.—Congress has appropriated a concession for building of a railroad from Guaymos to Arizona, and passed a law defining the powers of the supreme court, in matters relating to elections and depriving it of power to declare ineligible functionaries, who had been publicly elected.

It is feared that the passage of this latter act will introduce a serious element of disorder in public affairs. It is reported that the revolutionary bands in the state of Michoacan have been defeated. The disastrous effects of the war are felt in most of the states. The federal troops are reported to have suffered a reverse at the hands of the insurgents in San Luis Potosi, their loss being forty killed. The government is taking measures to inaugurate a severe campaign against the revolutionists. Gen. Escobedo will assume command of the expedition.

The Indians on the northern frontier continue to make destructive raids, and the country is generally unsettled. The relations between Mexico and Guatamala are becoming delicate on the question of the boundary line between the two countries.

The Christian Association.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Y. M. C. A., of this city, held its annual meeting in Lincoln hall. The annual report shows: 240 new members during the year. A total membership of 820. The receipts for the year were $8,486; disbursements $7,831.

The association has made arrangements to attend the convention in Richmond on Thursday. A special train will leave here at six o'clock in the morning, and return by the next morning.

Tilton Denounced.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, May 24.—The following is an extract from Porter's speech, in an allusion to Tilton: "This impudent cuckold," said the speaker, turning to Tilton, "who comes into court flourishing a pair of antlers which are not his own, and which he asks you to tip with gold."

MALE ATTIRE.

Mode Seasonable Garments—Necessary Articles for a Fashionable Toilet—Vacation and Traveling Costumes.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

In the *beau monde*, gentlemen bestow quite as much attention to the making up of a fashionable toilet as is attributed to ladies. Perhaps there are not so many innovations made in the style of gentlemen's clothing as are produced in the manipulation of ladies' garments. But we find that manufacturers are as ambitious of introducing as large a variety of fabrics for the personal adornment of men as for women. A careful inspection of the dry goods market will reveal the fact that our society *elegante* wears as many different styles of materials as the most dressy *elegante* in the Metropolis.

We learn from reliable authority that a number of changes have been made in the cut and finish of gentlemen's suits designed for spring and summer wear. The former named season has almost departed, and on account of the continued cool weather very few gentlemen have made any marked difference in their spring toilet from what they have worn during the winter. But a decided change must now be made in the toilet since the warm days have arrived, and scorching heat will soon be here. For the office wear, "mixtures" are the most appropriate, and those of dark ground preferred; the surface varies in fashion; some have the pattern quite distinct, while other designs are more confused, and often the mode is almost indistinct, and particularly when seen at a short distance.

An every day suit should be devoid of preciseness; an excess of nicety is not agreeable; neither should a careless style of toilet be adopted, but a fashion resting between elegance and a slovenly appearance is the one to assume for a business costume. The latest improvement in this style of dress is observable in the cut of the coat, which is worn with a much longer skirt, but having a shorter roll to the lapels and considerably cut away in front, which affords more freedom to the wearer in avoiding the desk, which tends to soil the edges of the garment. The pocket flaps on the hips are nicely finished, the same as the collar and cuffs. The latter are not separated from the sleeves; the galoon garniture forms the fashion. This natty, neat suit is made of pretty mixtures and small gray checks. The majority of business costumes are made to match throughout. The London walking suit is quite a favorite with society fashionables; the new modifications are excellent, and will certainly be appreciated by the *bon tons*. The coat is cut some-what longer than those worn last season; "the cut-away" is quite marked, and gives the vest a smiling, airy expression, appropriate to the warm weather. The popular materials for this style of prominade suit, are worsted suitings, fine cassimere, blue, white and black, flannels, and also linens. The single-breasted sack suit is another fashion very much admired, and especially when worn on trips of pleasure. This style of dress is often termed "vacation costume." It is admirably adopted for easy wear, always looking neat without subjecting the wearer to the strict formality of an elegant toilet. For demi and full-dress occasion, except weddings and funerals, the Prince Albert frock-coat is considered the most charming "wrinkle" in male attire. This style of coat is adapted to general use, except business; it has been the favorite for several seasons, and will doubtless retain its popularity for some time to come. The present fashion is but little changed from the first mode introduced, excepting some few artistic touches which have been effected from season to season, until this style of garment is presented to the public in a complete and beautifully finished manner, which all gentlemen of taste will cheerfully acknowledge. Vests are worn both single and double-breasted. The fashion of this garment is governed by the mode of the coat. Pantaloons are cut quite straight, are roomy enough for comfort, and present no decided style—in fact, there is no standard mode in the make-up of this garment. For full dress the pants are made of black diagonal or basket-cloth. These designs are very fine, almost invisible, except upon a near view, when the delicate beauty of the fabric is distinctly seen, and always meets with praise.

In the matter of toilet beautifiers much might be said, but perhaps a few remarks will suffice to give our readers an idea of the latest "agony" in this line of dress. For instance, shirt bosoms are perfectly plane; some are made with wide plaits, and a few have the centres adorned with embroidery, but the fancy modes are only worn in the evening at gala entertainments. Colored shirts are still in the *beau monde*, and will be rather extensively worn next season. They are well suited for a traveling or picnic toilet, and do not look to a disadvantage when worn while rusticating. The wide turned-down collar, with half pointed ends, is quite the "go." The high-back standing collar, with truncated points, has a dressy expression, and is considered decidedly "chic."

Ulster dusters will doubtless be in great demand ere many weeks now. They are cut quite long, and have a number of notty qualities which will be fully appreciated by every gentleman who is fortunate enough to own one of these most useful garments. They are made in linen, alpaca, and brown duck; alpaca sack-coats are being made up for next season; these cool and pretty coats will appear in black silver mixture and broken checks. White and fancy duck vests are called for, and will be worn both single and double-breasted—rolling collar and sans collar, all a mere matter of taste—from three to six buttons, as the case may be. For information of gentlemen's toilets, we return thanks to Jessup & Co.

Orange Growing in Florida.

[Jacksonville (Florida) New South.]

On the 8th of January, 1872, R. W. Towle, of this city, closed up his affairs here, and with less than $1,000, his entire capital, went up to Lake George, a hundred and ten miles south of Jacksonville, where he bought a small wild orange grove. He grafted and sold his surplus, built a neat cottage with eight rooms, sent his family to New York every summer, but during the entire time he had not been even as far as this city from his home, except once in February, 1873, until April 7, 1875, when he sold his fifteen acres $7,000 in cash, and on the same day went one mile south and bought two hundred and fifty acres of wild orange land on Drayton Island, said to be by parties that have traveled over the State, the finest location they have seen. It lies in the center of Lake George, which is fifteen miles wide and twenty long, is as free from frost as Indian River, and is only twelve hours from Jacksonville, with steamers passing every day.

Mr. Towle, while here, bought lumber to build a house and wharf, took six colored hands to work for him, and also took along the County Surveyor to survey his land into ten acre lots. Before he completed the surveying Mr. and Mrs. Alvord, of Bridgeport, Conn., who have spent their winters in Florida for the past eight years, and have traveled all over the State, having heard of Mr. Towle's success, stopped at his place on Drayton Island, and were so pleased with the situation and prospects of future profit that they bought fifteen acres of wild orange land, for which they paid him $1,500.

Mr. Towle will proceed immediately to the improvement of his new purchase, and will within sixty days have a good steamboat wharf at a convenient point. He will also commence budding his wild trees. His plan is to bud immediately after cutting off the tops. These trees, will, in three years, be yielding a fair crop of fruit, and in five years will be worth fifty dollars each. Thus an active man, not afraid of hard work, has in three years turned one thousand dollars into nine thousand five hundred, and has laid the foundation for a handsome fortune. Go, thou, and do likewise.

—Some of the ex-confederates belonging to Mahone's brigade, who had a reunion in Petersburg, Virginia, last week, naturally wished to visit "the crater," where some of their bravest and most perilous fighting was done. The result is thus described by the Norfolk Virginian: "When nearing the famous hole, the party was halted by a man who claims to own the place, who threatened to blow out the brains of the first man who trespassed upon his premises. He was talking to men who had been shot at and shot before, and who did not relish such talk. The consequences, to him, might have been serious, had not a gentleman of the party, one of our townsmen, asked how much was to be paid for stepping on the holy ground. He was answered, 'twenty-five cents for each person,' which was promptly paid, and the party proceeded without further molestation." This thrifty individual is a Virginian, a native of Prince George county.

A PARIS ROBBERY.

The Clever Game of an English Lady and Gentleman.

A London paper says: A few days ago a Parisian jeweller was a victim of a robberry to the amount of 106,000 francs, organized with rare audacity and persistency. A week or so ago a well-dressed gentleman, accompanied by a young and handsome lady, very elegant and very shy, followed by an irreproachably attired man-servant, installed themselves in apartments on the *entresol* of an apparently very respectable house in the Avenue d'Eylau. The rooms were completely furnished; the rent (650 francs a month) paid in advance, and they were let for two months. The gentleman, lady and servant affected a marked English accent. They brought with them numerous trunks, conducting themselves as if they meant to make a long stay.

Monsieur and Madame went out a good deal. Shopmen almost every day brought articles which they had bought and paid cash for. Among these was a jeweller's employe, who brought something or other nearly every day—sometimes a ring, at other times earrings, studs, pins, &c. The *concierge* was more and more deferential to his wealthy tenants. He calculated that within a week they must have spent about 8,000 francs. The jeweller alone had supplied them with articles worth 6,000 francs. As, however, the old servant, with his blonde whiskers and his prepossessing air, always stood at the door, as soon as the shopman arrived he politely conducted him to the *entresol*, so as to save people the trouble of accosting the *conceirge*. Thanks to this, the tradesmen (above all the jeweller) did not know but their customers occupied rooms furnished by themselves.

A few days ago Monsieur and Madame treated for a set of diamonds for which the jeweller asked 112,000 francs, and for which they offered him 100,000 francs. After several visits Monsieur called and offered 106,000 francs, which was accepted. He wished to surprise Madame by giving the extra 6,000 francs, for she was ill, and he asked the jeweller to send the casket and bill to the Avenue d'Eylau. When the shopman arrived the servant was at the door, and hastened to usher him to the *entresol*. Monsieur was in the drawing-room, which bore traces of Madame having been in it. An old shawl was thrown on a chair, a work-basket was placed near the window, and on a table in the corner bundles, apparently of banknotes, were in readiness for settling the bill.

The shopman entered. Monsieur took the casket, and begging the shopman to wait, carried it to Madame, who was in bed. The shopman waited, looking through two or three amusing newspapers which were on a table beside the couch on which he had been directed to sit. The reading entertained him, but on glancing over the three papers he raised his eyes, and looking at the timepiece he perceived that it was motionless. Seized with a vague uneasiness he took out his watch. He had been waiting three-quarters of an hour.

He instinctively rushed to the table containing the banknotes. He began to count them, but perceived that they were only prospectuses. He hurried to the door leading to Madame's room. It was locked. He went from one door of the drawing-room to the other. All were locked. He tried to ring; the bell-pull fell off into his hands. He opened the window and called the *concierge*. The *concierge* had been sent to the Boulevard Malesherbs by the incomparable domestic to get a portmanteau repaired, and his lodge was entrusted to a little girl. He leant over to the street, perspiration on his face, and his countenance distorted by the fear of how matters stood; he gesticulated; he cried "*Je suis volé! Je volé suis volé!*" Passers-by looked up at him, took him for a lunatic, and laughed.

There was nothing to be done but to wait for the *concierge's* return. Three-quarters of an hour elapsed before the *concierge* arrived. The stairs were ascended with some precaution. The unfortunate man was found locked in, and no longer knowing what he said. A thorough search was made. The occupants had disappeared. The neighbors saw them quietly going out with boxes under their arms, bowing politely, and getting into a cab waiting at the corner. The police commissary of the district was sent for, put his questions, and sealed up the apartments. They were inspected this afternoon. Trunks were found entirely empty, and a little dirty linen without any mark; in a closet there was a man's hat without any hatter's address; some false, light chestnut tufts of hair, two or three pairs of whiskers of various shades, a beggar's dress, a workman's dress, a lady's old dress, an old shawl, carpeting, and the famous bundles of banknotes. Everything else had disappeared, and the unfortunate jeweller swells the list of victims of his cases to similar enterprises.

Queen Victoria's Birth-day.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

RICHMOND, May 24.—The British association is celebrating Queen Victoria's birth day with great success in Richmond. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Wall, in Monumental church, yesterday, to a crowded congregation. Eight Episcopal clergymen, fully robed, took part in the services. The annual business meeting is now in session, Major-General Barton, late of the British army, presiding. The banquet, this evening, will be attended by Governor Kemper, Mayor Keiley, of Richmond, and other distinguished citizens. To-morrow night a grand concert and ball will close the festivities. Fraternal messages have been exchanged with Englishmen in Georgia and elsewhere celebrating the occasion.

England's Position.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

LONDON, May 24.—In the house of parliament, to-day, Disraeli in replying to a question put by the Marquis of Hartington said that it was true, that the government had advised the queen to make representations to Germany respecting the relations between that power and France. These representations had been made, and were of such a nature as to correct misconstructions and ensure the peace of England. It had received a satisfactory reply, but it would not be to the public convenience to lay a copy of the correspondence on the table of the house. It is understood that Disraeli will give notice, to-morrow, that there will be no session of Parliament on Wednesday next, Derby day.

A General Denial.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

LONDON, May 23.—There is no foundation for the report that the Belgian cabinet is in a difficult position, and that the crisis is imminent. A denial is also given to the report published yesterday that the German government had instructed its embassador at Bussels to ask Belgium to prohibit religious processions, the object being the everthrow of the Belgian cabinet.

Executive Department Notes.

J. P. Mooty was commissioned notary public of the 761st district, Heard county.

E. R. Atkinson, commissioned justice of the peace 33rd district, Camden county.

Stephen Williams, commissioned justice of the peace of Casey's district, Camden county.

The Weather.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, May 24.—For Tuesday, in the south Atlantic states, the probabilities are as follows: rising barometer, northwest and southeast winds, clear or clearing weather and lower followed by higher temperature.

Fires.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

LACKAWANNA, May 24.—The fires raging in the counties of Pike, Wayne, Monroe and Luzern, Pennsylvania, and in Sullivan, Delaware and Orange, New York, checked by Friday's rain, are gaining strength again.

Resuming Work.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

LOWELL, May 24.—Mule spinners have returned to work. They will join no union which intends to control wages or hours.

Heavy Loss of Property.

[By telegraph to The Constitution.]

LEXINGTON, May 24.—Many buildings were destroyed by fire to-day, including Adams & Davis' stables with eleven horses, and St. James hotel.

ALONG THE HOLSTON.

A Desperate Freebooter Brought to Grief.

[Knoxville Press.]

For a long time past the farmers living on the banks of the Holston for miles above and below McMillan—a station on the railroad ten miles east of Knoxville—have depredated on by a notorious and desperate man named William Henderlight. This freebooter of the Holston made his headquarters on a large boat moored nearly beneath a high bluff sixty feet high, nearly opposite the residence of Hon. Wm. Turley, state senator. The boat was lined with three inch oak, and protected in various ways, and it being well known that the brig carried a small armory on board, the craft went by the name of "Handerlight's gunboat."

Here he lived, never venturing on land during the day. At night he moved up and down the river as inclination suggested or purpose moved, and many a farmer has suffered from his nocturnal depredations. He fished during the day, and had a small boy in the boat to carry his fish to the station for sale. On the boat there was a young woman named Hilda Parker, ostensibly a cook for Henderlight, but believed to have been abducted by him from her parents when a young girl some years ago, and living with him as his wife, though he has a legitimate wife and several children somewhere, whom he has deserted.

Indictments were found against him in Hawkins county for larceny, and attempts made by the sheriff and posse from that county to arrest him, but without result, Henderlight successfully defying them, and resisting arrest. It was known that in his gunboat were formidable weapons, and Henderlight's boat beneath the bluff could not be reached except at a disadvantage and certain loss of life to the assailing party.

At the recent term of the criminal court of this county, an indictment for lewdness was found against Henderlight, and Sheriff Swan determined on his arrest.

Yesterday morning the sheriff, with a well armed posse of six determined men, left Knoxville on the six o'clock freight, and went to McMillan's. Approaching the river bank some distance from the station, the sheriff discovered Henderlight and a boy in a small skiff, near the bank, they having come towards the station to dispose of their fish. Quietly summoning an additional posse, a number of the men were ordered to make an immediate raid on the gunboat during Henderlight's absence from it, and "hold the fort."

This piece of strategy was successfully accomplished, the sheriff leading in person. No one was found on the boat but the woman, Hilda Parker.

Meanwhile Henderlight had sent the boy ashore with the fish, but did not land himself, being, as usual, too cautious to place himself where he might be arrested. Soon several of the posse showed themselves and ordered Henderlight surrender. This he refused to do, and with celerity headed his skiff for his gunboat, thinking to gain it and from its defences defy arrest.

He was fired at but not struck. As he approached the boat the sheriff and posse appeared and demanded his surrender. He replied with an oath and attempted to draw a weapon, when a broadside was fired at him, consisting of discharges from shot guns and revolvers. He was struck on the arm and hand, and disabled. Another volley was about to be fired at him, when he called out that he would yield himself up to Sheriff Swan. This he did, and was immediately placed under arrest.

On his person was a small pistol, only. On the boat were three Enfield rifles, and several navy revolvers, showing that once upon it, a desperate resistance would have been made to arrest. The woman was also arrested, and with Henderlight was taken to McMillan's, and thence on the morning passenger train to Knoxville, arriving in this city at 10:35 o'clock, when the two were placed in jail.

Henderlight was aggressive and abusive in speech after his arrest. He declared that when free, and that he would soon be free he was confident, he would kill his captors, especially threatening Bailey, the agent at the depot, who was of the posse, and also one of the sheriff's deputies.

Henderlight is about five feet nine inches in height, exceedingly muscular, and desperate looking. He was a terror to the country around, and none dared to molest him. His career and arrest read more like a tale of border romance than an actual occurrence in these piping times of peace and civilization.

PISTOL PRACTICE.

Fatal Affray in Harris County.

WISDOM'S STORE, HARRIS CO., GA., May 24, 1875.

Editors Constitution: A serious shooting affray took place here on last Saturday evening between Mr. Morrison, of Troup county, and Mr. W. P. Mobley, of this county, resulting in a serious if not fatal pistol shot wound in the stomach of Mr. Mobley. Mr Morrison was unhurt—was immediately arrested by several gentleman present and held until the action of the justice of the peace could be had, who on yesterday committed him to jail in LaGrange, the jail in Hamilton being unsafe. The cause of the difficulty, probably was hard feeling between the parties heretofore. Mr. Mobley vomited a large amount of blood on Saturday night and suffered great pain, but is now easier and hopes are entertained of his recovery. Very respectfully,

SUBSCRIBER.

The Federal Capital.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The secretary of war has given formal permission to the southern memorial association to decorate the graves of the Confederate dead at Arlington. June first.

John Goforth has resigned as assistant attorney-general.

The court of claims to-day confirmed the reports of Special Commissioner Eveleth with several amendments. These cover a number of claims involving large amounts of cotton. The first fund consisting of Vicksburg and Natchez cotton, which was so intermingled as to destroy its identity, was ordered to stand at the sum of $948,300. In addition to the above judgment was rendered in about thirty-eight separate cases, covering 5,510 bales of cotton, which at the sum fixed by the court gives a total of nearly $1,000,000. Col. Robt. M., and Stephen A. Douglass, sons of the late Stephen A. Douglass, of Illinois, receive an award for 1,457 bales of cotton, or about $259,000, seized in the state of Mississippi on the maternal plantation.

Thomas Simonds appointed assistant attorney-general vice Goforth.

The new Attorney General, Pierrepont, on the 1st of June will inaugurate the following bureaux: Supreme court claims, legal investigations, official correspondence, chief clerk, criminal law, chief of each bureau be designated.

MEMPHIS, May 24—Business generally suspended here on account of decoration day.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The court of claims to-day gave judgment for $480,000 in gold in favor of the State National bank of Boston, which brought suit to recover that sum from the United States. This amount was paid into the sub-treasury at Boston, to cover the defalcation of Haverwell, the cashier, in 1867. The bank contended that the United States having secured the money through Haverwell's knowledge and participation in the fraud, could not hold the money.

No opinion was, as expected, delivered in the Union Pacific railroad transportation cases. The amount claimed is about $500,000.

Contrary to opinion no opinion was delivered in the Pacific railroad transportation case, but may be next Monday, at which time the court will adjourn for the summer. There is authority for stating that no intimation whatever has been given by the judges as to which way they will decide the question, therefore all statements heretofore published on the subject as to the character of their opinion are mere conjecture.

The Elgee cotton claim was discussed. On motion of the government for a new trial, the assistant attorney general claimed that the cotton for which a large award had been made had been sold to the Confederate government, and several affidavits in support of this position were presented. The counsel for Elgee referred to affidavits and private information to show that the claim was justly allowed, but that impediments were thrown in the way of its payment by persons endeavoring to extort blackmail. If the court should re-open the case, it could not be tried before the fall term.

Found Dead.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 24.—Edward Hope, an old merchant and respected citizen, was found dead in his room today.

TEN CENT COLUMN.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion.

☞All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN WITH A connection with Grocers, Manufacturers, etc., to obtain subscribers for a first-class Trade Journal. Very liberal commission allowed to really good men. This is a chance seldom met with. Address, with reference, TURNBULL BROTHERS, 8 N. Charles street, Baltimore, Maryland. may25—d1t

THE YOUNG MAN WHO IS A SHOEmaker. and called to see us, with his father, a few days ago, will please call again at EDDLEMAN & BROWN'S Shoe Factory, 91 Whitehall street. may25-d1t

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORK. All those who have Carriages and Wagons that need Repairing, can have it done at short notice and in good style, by CURTIS & DIMMOCK, Peachtree street, near First Methodist Church. [may23-2t

A good horse, in fine condition, can be had for some months by a reponsible party for his board, or he will be sold reasonably or exchanged for a horse to match another. Apply at CONSTITUTION OFFICE. may23-tf.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE Singer Sewing Machine—"The World's Favorite." We want *immediately* twenty LIVE, energetic, pushing men, who can give first class references, good bond and furnish horse and harness. None but those who can fully meet these requirements need apply. To such we will pay a liberal salary or commission. Call on or address at once THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. G. W. LEONARD, Gen'l Agt. Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM WITHIN four miles of Atlanta will, exchange city property. Address No. 58 Decatur street.

I HAVE TRIED A GREAT MANY LIVER Medicines, and do not hesitate to say that Dr. Edward Smith's Liver Tonic is far superior to anything I have ever tried. J. LAWRENCE CALHOUN. may22-d5t

FOR SALE.—HORSE, BUGGY & HARness. Nice for a lady. 52 Whitehall St. may16-dtf. R. HAIGH, Jr.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVeling Salesman, with an established Georgia trade. Must have had experience in selling HOSIERY, NOTION and WHITE GOODS by sample. COX, SMITH & CO., Philadelphia, stating amount and location of trade, etc. may12-d3w

BOTH SIDES OF THE CATHOLIC QUESTION most ably presented in the BATTLE OF THE GIANTS; just issued. 607 pages, by Gladstone, Manning, Newman, Capel, Acton, and Campeys, of England, and Alexander Campbell and Archbishop Purcell, of this country. Truly a Battle of Giants, and clearly foreshadowing the Titanic Conflict that will soon *Shake the World.* Just the book wanted. ☞ sample pages free. 5000 AGENTS wanted. Outfit only 50 cts. A clear field. No competition. C. F. VENT, Cincinnati, O. may19—deod12t&w4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING.

P. H. OELRICH & CO., will open their NEW SALOON, NO. 115 WHITEHALL STREET, ON TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1875, With a fine FREE LUNCH, consisting of Turtle Soup, etc. may25-2t

Strawberry and Ice Cream FESTIVAL.

THE Ladies of the Mission of the Redeemer, will give a Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival, at the R. E. Lee Engine House, ON Tuesday Night, May 25th. Admission, 10 cents. COME ONE! COME ALL! may25—d1t

MILLINERY.

THE LADIES OF ATLANTA ARE RESpectfully invited to visit my Millinery Establishment on Whitehall street. They will find everything first-class. The latest styles of Ladies' Traveling and Walking Suits. Prices to suit the times. Call and examine for yourselves. MRS A. McCORMICK, may25 3t 31 Whitehall street.

Milton County Deputy Sheriff's Sale for July, 1875.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in the town of Alpharetta, Milton county, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in July next, the following property, to-wit: South half of lot of land number 365, in the 6th district, of formerly DeKalb, now Milton county, containing 101 acres, more or less, and fractional lot No 573, in the first district of originally Cherokee, now Milton county, containing 6 acres, more or less. Levied on to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the Superior Court of Carroll county, in favor of Alfred Shorter vs. Jackson Gregory. Property pointed out by plaintiff in fi. fa. May 21, 1875. HAMPTON SMITH, may25—wtd Deputy Sheriff.

FALLS HOUSE, TOCCOA CITY. This spacious hotel, having been finished and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. Mr. Thomas Little, formerly of Gainesville Hotel, at Gainesville, Ga., will be pleased to see his numerous friends, and all the rest of mankind, at his hotel. No expense will be spared to make guests comfortable and at home. THOMAS LITTLE, may25—dtf Proprietor.

3 Store Houses at Auction.

WE will sell TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, without reserve, the three store houses on Decatur street, formerly occupied by J. L. Griffin, W. B. R. Richards and F. Flipper; also, a kitchen in rear of these, a lot of counters, sills, &c. Buildings to be removed immediately. MAYSON & NORMAN. T. C. MAYSON, Auct'r. may25-d1t

FLOWERS AT AUCTION.

REMEMBER our sale of Flowers THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock. You may expect bargains, as the FLOWERS MUST BE SOLD. Ladies especially invited. MAYSON & NORMAN. T. C. MAYSON, Auct'r. may25—d1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in bankruptcy—In the matter of James S. Price, bankrupt—No. 786.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register L. T. Downing, at the office of the "Virginia House," (Hotel) in Newnan, Georgia on the 5th day of June, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., why said bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place. may25—d1aw2w A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Ordinary's Office, May 24, 1875.

JAMES R. MAXWELL has applied for exemption of personalty and I will pass upon the same, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 4th day of June, 1875, at my office. DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary, may25—w2t Fulton county.

FLOWERS AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold by Mayson & Norman, TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at their store, Marietta street, a large and very choice collection of FLOWERS, of endless varieties,

ALL IN FULL BLOOM.

Ladies specially invited to call and see them. SALES POSITIVE. T. C. MAYSON, Auctioneer. may 23-1t

Three Store Houses at Auction.

WE will sell on Wednesday morning, May 26th, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, THREE STORE ROOMS on Decatur street, formerly occupied by J. L. Griffin, W. B. R. Richards, and F. Flipper; also, a kitchen in rear of these, a lot of Sills, Counters, etc. Stores to be removed at once. ☞Sales positive. may23-1t T. C. MAYSON, Auctioneer.

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

Nos. 9 & 11 Nassau St., New York, Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also, for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received. jan8—dly

GIFT CONCERT.

Splendid Investment

NO BLANKS.

Tickets Not Drawing Cash Gifts TO BE REDEEMED IN LAND.

$550,000 in Cash TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN THE FIRST DRAWING OF THE East Line and Red River Railroad GIFT CONCERT, AT Jefferson, Texas, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1875.

EVERY TICKET NOT REDEEMED WITH A CASH GIFT WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE RAILROAD COMPANY AT ITS FACE VALUE FOR THE LANDS DONATED TO THE RAILROAD BY THE STATE OF TEXAS.

Cash Gifts Awarded at First Drawing

1 Cash Gift of	$100,000
1 Cash Gift of	60,000
1 Cash Gift of	30,000
1 Cash Gift of	20,000
1 Cash Gift of	10,000
10 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	10,000
100 Cash Gifts of $500 each	10,000
500 Cash Gifts of $40 each	20,000
14,500 Cash Gifts of $20 each	290,000
15,115 Cash Gifts, amounting to	$550,000

Tickets................$20 00
Ten Coupons.........2 00

DIRECTORS.

L. A. Ellis, of Ellis, Bagley & Co.
W. M. Harrison, President National Bank.
R. D. Gribble, President Citizens' Savings Bank.
W. W. Harper, of Goyne, Harper & Murphy.
J. P. Russell, of Russell, Rainey & Co.
T. M. Bagley, of Ellis, Bagley & Co.
T. G. Anderson, Secretary Life Association of America.
Dr. A. G. Clopton.
P. C. Ahern, Commission Merchant.
Ward Taylor, Jr., Editor D. and W. Jimplecute.
S. D. Rainey, Russell, Rainey & Co.

The East Line and Red River Railroad Directors have adopted this plan for the purpose of disposing of the 5,120,000 acres of land donated to the road by the State of Texas, and to make it available in building the road.

RESPONSIBLE LOCAL AGENTS WANTED throughout the State. Address, DORSETT & CO., State Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO Swanson, Perkins & Co., New York; Meyer, Weiss & Co., New York and New Orleans; L. M. Rumsey & Co., St. Louis, Imbs, Meyer & Co, St. Louis; Briggs, Payne & Co., New Orleans; John Phelps & Co., New Orleans; Fulsom & Bros, New Orleans; Peel & Reed, New Orleans; A. Baldwin & Co., New Orleans; Grinnan & Duval, Galveston; A. J. Burke, Houston; Flosh, Lewis & Co., New Orleans; J J. Busba & Co., Memphis; B. M. Johnson, banker, Shreveport, Louisiana.

For further references, full particulars and terms for tickets, send for circulars giving full information.

Remittances can be made either by express, bank check, or post-office money order, payable to order of the chief manager.

For further particulars, refer to home office, or to Merritt Burns, Selma.

A. G. CLOPTON, apr30—d2m Jefferson, Texas.

Situation Wanted,

AS A TEACHER, GOVERNESS OR House-keeper, by young widow lady, without children. Can teach the English branches, Music and French. A good home more of an object than a large salary.

References—General Wade Hampton Columbia, S. C.; Judge O. A. Lochrane, Judge Daniel Pittman, Hon. B. H. Hill, Sr., city; Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Liberty Hall. ATHELIA, may21-dtf Constitution office.

A Pleasant Home.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOT IS offered for sale or rent, within two hundred yards of the Passenger Depot, at DECATUR GEORGIA. The lot contains three acres of land, upon which is a two story House, with Kitchen detached.

For particulars apply at once to ROBERT CRAWFORD, Real Estate Agent, may21—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE or EXCHANGE

I WILL sell, on accommodating terms, the following real estate, or I will exchange it for property in or near the city of Atlanta, A No. 1 FARM, in Newton county, Georgia, located on the Alcova river and Bear creek, seven miles south of Covington, (which is forty miles east of Atlanta, on the Georgia Railroad.) It contains about fourteen hundred acres, in good proportions of cleared and timbered lands. This Farm has been well kept. The houses and fences all in good condition as in the days of slavery. It is in an excellent neighborhood. is intersected by a public road and is in sight of Henderson's Mills—first-class Flouring and Grist Mills.

Also, a Farm in Cobb county, located on the Roswell road and extending across the Paper Mill and Powers' Ferry roads, three miles east from Marietta. It contains five hundred and sixty acres. About two hundred cleared—the balance in original forest and heavily timbered. It lies well and abounds in fine springs. It has a good cottage dwelling, besides four tenant houses, situated on different portions of the tract, and which are now occupied by good white tenants, who are cultivating all the cleared land.

Any person wishing to trade for this property, will please communicate with me through the mail, at Atlanta, Ga., or I can be found in person, by inquiry, at the store of Maddox & Rucker, under the National Hotel. JOHN G. REYNOLDS. apr25—d1mo

C. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF

Dollar Savings Bank Property.

BY virtue of an order from the Committee of Creditors of the Dollar Savings Bank, we will sell before the Court House door in the city of Atlanta, on Tuesday the first day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m., the following property, belonging to the Bankrupt Estate of said Bank:

1st. One lot fronting 55 feet on Foster street, and extending back same width 105 feet, between Ashford and Goldsmith.

2d. One lot, No. 225, of triangular shape, bounded on the east by Bell street, south by Taylor street, and northwest by Pratt street, containing five-eighth of an acre, more or less.

3d. One house and lot, No. 276, of triangular shape, bounded on the east by Moore street, south by Fillmore street, and Northwest by Pratt street, containing one-half acre, more or less; 4 room house.

4th. One lot on corner of Baker and Ivy streets, fronting 62 feet on Baker and running back same width 175 feet to an alley. Old house and of two rooms on it.

5th. Two-thirds interest of that portion of city lots 123 and 125, block 34, fronting 300 feet on Formwalt street 113 feet—divided into 6 lots, as per plat. By agreement the entire property will be sold—the other interest with that of the Bank.

Terms—One-third cash; balance in three months, with 10 per cent. interest.

M. A. CANDLER, WM. S. THOMSON, Trustees Dollar Savings Bank. may23—d3t

An Ordinance

For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., May 20, 1875.

BE it ordained by the Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta, That from and after ten days' notice of the passage of this ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to overload any animal or animals of burden used within the city of Atlanta for the transportation of persons, goods, wares and merchandise, or to use, work or employ in any manner any bruised, maimed, sick or lame beast of burden, or to cruelly beat, bruise, ill-use or in any manner whatever torture such beasts of burden, under a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and costs for each and every offense against this section, or imprisonment in the station house not exceeding thirty days.

Be it further ordained, That all ordinances militating against this ordinance be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy from the minutes of the Mayor and General Council.

FRANK T. RYAN, City Clerk.
Approved: C. C. HAMMOCK, may23—d3t Mayor.

DRY GOODS, &c.

THE POPULAR

DRY GOODS AND Carpet Store OF Furchgott, Benedict & Co.

54 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

Bargains Never Known Before will be Offered.

DEPARTMENT E

DOMESTICS.

5 cases 4-4 Percals at 12½c per yard.
50 cases best Standard Prints at 8 and 9 cts per yard.
Tickings, Stripes, Ginghams, Plaids, &c., at proportionately low prices.

DEPARTMENT I

25 cases best Longcloths, all widths, from 7c per yard up.
10 cases Sheetings, from 28c per yard up.
A superior 4-4 Longcloth, equal to The Fruit of the Loom, at 10c per yard.

DEPARTMENT L

LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

500 dozen Gauze and Summer Undervests, from $1 00 up.
Collars, Cuffs, White Shirts, &c, very cheap.

DEPARTMENT J

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND COATINGS

Just received, at very low prices.
10 cases Tweeds and Cassimeres at 50c per yard, worth $1.
Also, superior European Goods at less than gold cost.
An inspection will repay purchasers.

DEPARTMENTS A AND B

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND NOTIONS.

Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Brown and Fancy Hose, of best Domestic and European make, from $1 per dozen upward. We refer specially to our English Hose at 3 and $4.
Kid Gloves from $1 per pair up. Lisle Gloves from 12½ cents up.
Handkerchiefs, Laces, Embroideries, Edgings, Insertings, Ribbons, Scarfs, Buttons, &c.

DEPARTMENT C

COMPRISES LADIES', MISSES' & BOYS' STRAW HATS, of every description.
Latest Style of Flowers, Hat Scarfs, &c.
EXAMINE OUR PRICES.

DEPARTMENTS D G

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

10 pieces Fancy Striped Silks, only 50 cts per yard, worth $1.
10 pieces Fancy Striped Silks, only 75 cents per yard, worth $1 25.
25 pieces Fancy Striped and Checked Silks, at $1 and $1 25 per yard.
25 pieces Colored Silks from $1 10 to $5 per yard.
25 pieces Japanese Silks, 45c and 50c per yd.
100 cases Plain and Gros Grain Black Silk, from 85 cents per yard up.
10 cases Dress Goods, of the latest styles, just received, from 20 cents to $1 per yard. Purchasers of Dress Goods will find that they are 25 per cent. cheaper than ever before.

MOURNING GOODS.

10 cases best English Alpaca, from 25cts per yard up.
We call particular attention to our 50 cents Mohair Alpacas, also our 75 cents Brilliantine Alpacas, each yard 25 cents less than value.
5 cases Grenadines, at 15 cents per yard worth 25.
3 cases Grenadines, at 30 and 35 cents per yard, worth 50 cents.
1 case All-Silk Grenadines, from 50 cents per yard upwards, which is but two-thirds of their value.
Full lines of all the newest styles of Mourning and Dress Goods at the lowest prices.

DEPARTMENT H

WHITE AND LINEN GOODS.

5 cases Piques, from 20c per yard up.
5 cases Latest Styles Lace Striped Piques, from 20c up.
Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsook Striped and Checked Cambrics, the celebrated Dickson & Ferguson's Linens, Table Damasks, Towels, Napkins, Doylies. Also, 1,000 pieces Mosquito Net at 47½c per piece.
A rare opportunity is offered to purchasers of above goods.

DEPARTMENT F

FLANNELS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, QUILTS, &c.

1 case 11-4 Money-Combed Quilts, at 85c.
1 case 11-4 Real Marseilles Quilts, from $1 50 up.
1 case All-Wool Table Covers, from $1 up.

DEPARTMENT K

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,
LACE CURTAINS AND SHADES.
500 Rolls of Matting from 75c per yard up.
We guarantee a saving of 5-cents per yard.

GOODS CAN BE PURCHASED AT THE SAME PRICES OF

Furchgott, Benedict & Co., CHARLESTON, S. C.
Furchgott, Benedict & Co., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
may16—dtf

Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1875.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The daily proceedings are reported for the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, supreme court reporter. The decisions published in full every Wednesday morning. Immediately on the adjournment of the court, the decisions of the term are published in pamphlet form, price $1 00 to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION, to others $2 00 per copy.

GEORGIA REPORTS, volumes 46, 47, 48 and 49 can be had, new and elegantly bound, at a reasonable price, from W. A. Hemphill & Co.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

Parkins & Jennings,
32 Broad Street,
Have a large supply of White Pine Doors, Blinds, Mantels, and Sash glazed and unglazed, at hard times prices. 8x10 sash, not glazed, 4c per light, glazed 8½c per light, 10x12, not glazed, 5c per light: glazed 13½c per light. 2-8x6-8, four panel doors, neat and strong, $2 00; 3x7, four panels, $2 25. 10x16 12 lt. Blinds, $3 00 per pair. All other goods in proportion. All goods warranted to give satisfaction. apr18-eodtf

New Advertisements.

New dancing platform—W. D. Young.
Wanted—Turnbull Brothers.
Toccoa House—Thomas Little.
Milton sheriff's sale for July.
Dedication of Good Templars' hall.
The young man who is a shoe-maker.
Mayson & Norman,
Three store houses at auction.
Flowers at auction this morning.
Taffy bee to-night, cor. Decatur and Bell.
Notice in bankruptcy—A. E. Buck.
The Elmwood collars.
Grand opening—P. H. Oelrich & Co.
Millinery—Mrs. A. McCormick.
Exemption of personalty—D. Pittman.
Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival.

It is a Fact,

That many grocers sell Dr. Price's Baking Powders at the same price they do the cheaper kinds, and as they have to pay more for it, make less money, hence they never sell it unless the purchaser demands it. They place it out of sight, and urge their customers to take the common kinds because they are more profitable. Let consumers become acquainted with the fact that it is only necessary to mix one part flour to two parts Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder to make a powder as perfect in its results as other kinds, and there are few who would pay the same price for the adulterated articles as for Dr. Price's, net when flour cost less than six cents per pound. Dr. Price's powder is not sold in bulk.
may23—dtues-thurs-sat&sun&w0w

Carpet Store.

We have in our carpet store the largest and best assorted stock of Axminster, Moquette, Velvet, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Three-plys, Ingrains, and cheap carpets, Oil cloths, Window Shades and general housefurnishing goods ever offered by us.

Lambrequins and Cornice made to order of any size. Call at the Carpet Store of
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
may23—sun&tues

Central America.

As money is scarce, and I need about forty thousand dollars by the first of June, I will sell Bed room Sets, Parlor Suits, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, in fact, my full stock of first class Furniture at the very lowest prices.

I have on hand a full line of Picture Frames and Mouldings.

Come on and get bargains.
JAMES L. WATKINS,
apr22-dtf 42 and 44 Whitehall street.

Floor Oil Cloths.

A large and splendid lot of Floor Oil Cloths from 3 to 18 feet now on sale at the Carpet Store of
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co's.
may23-sun&tues

Mattings, Mattings.

A full stock of Cocoa and Chinese Mattings at popular prices at
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co's.
may23-sun&tues.

Black and Colored Silks.

Black and Colored Silks a specialty. We have an unusually attractive stock of these goods and at prices never before named in Atlanta. CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
may23—sun&tues

Novelties.

We are daily receiving all the desirable novelties of the season in Ladies' Fine and Fancy goods, and invite inspection from all in want of choice goods.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
may23—sun&tues.

SEE advertisement Foster's Second Texas Drawing postponed for a few days.
may18—d&w5w

FIRE.—Mr. Fathan Sayre's house, near Cartersville, was consumed by fire last Sunday night. Nothing was saved. Loss $3,000. No insurance.

BEFORE purchasing, inspect the carpets, matting, oil cloths, shades and upholstery goods at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.
may16-1tf.

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co., have just received a splendid line of edgings, leghorn hats, flowers, hat scarfs, neck ties, ribbons, at the most tempting prices ever offered.
may16-dtf.

THE ladies of St. Paul's M. E. Church Parsonage Society, will give a Taffy Bee, in Good Templars Hall, corner of Decatur and Bell streets. Admission 25 cents. Give them a rousing house.

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co., call attention of the ladies, to their large line of black grenadines at 15, 20 and 25 cents each per yard, worth 20 per cent more. They also offer 10 pieces all silk grenadines at 50 cents worth 75 cents. may16-dtf.

LIST of freight remaining in the Southern Express office this day: 1 P. box, Viola Scott, 221 North Calhoun street; 1 box, J. H. Van Stovern; 1 package, C. W. Harmon; 1 P. box, O. H. Merrifield; 1 package, C. Hamilton, passenger agent M. & C. R. R.; 1 sack, Mrs. Susan Simons.
L. H. SNEAD, "O. H." Clerk,
May 22, 1875.

DEDICATION OF GOOD TEMPLARS' HALL TO-NIGHT.—We took a peep in the Good Templars' Hall, corner Broad and Marietta streets, yesterday evening, where we found the committee busily engaged in completing arrangements for the reception of the public, to witness the dedication of their elegant hall to-night. The public are respectfully invited.

LIST of freight remaining in the Southern Express office, this day, May 24, 1875: 1 pkg, F. P. Johnson colored university, 1 box, J. F. Simon; 1 stand J. L. Loyd; 1 wheel, J. L. Loyd; 1 pkg, J. L. Robertson, General S. Agent V. F. A. Line; 1 pkg. Julius L. Brown; 1 box, W. P. Cleveland; 1 pkg. D. G. Jones, 31 Broad street; 1 box, J. W. Skates; 1 box; C. A. Wright, 37 Whitehall street.
L. H. SNEAD,
O. H. Clerk.

RAIN.—Some of our citizens have been complaining at the want of rain. Yesterday, and at an excellent time, we had a pretty fair shower. We complain too much. A few weeks back we grumbled at the backwardness of spring. Yet it turned out the outgoings of vegetation was arrested till the reign of the frost was over; the blossoms of the fruit were kept in the bough till they could burst out into soft airs and genial warmth. In short, nature like a careful mother nursed her offsprings in her heart till they could grow lustily, without danger of stint or decay.

LOWER EAST TENNESSEE'S GOLD FEVER.—Great excitement is said to prevail along the Little Tennessee from the recent discovery of large particles of gold in the bed of the stream between McGhee's ferry and the mouth of the river. The Tennessee has its source in, and traverses a gold bearing region, and, of course, its bed is full of the precious metal, the accumulated deposits of ages. The only wonder is that the discovery was not made at an earlier day. A company of capitalists is said to be organizing at London for the purpose of fluming the river, and we would not be surprised if the enterprise results in securing gold enough to pay off the national debt, huge as it is. Parties should examine the bed of the upper Hiwassee, as that stream also has its source in a gold-bearing region, and no doubt has rich deposits, at least above the point where the river cuts the Chilhowee mountain into.—*Athens (Tenn.) Post.*

GENERAL McRAE.—The following anecdote of General McRae is told: Soon after the general took charge of the Western & Atlantic railroad, an employe of the road entered the superintendent's office and received, as he thought, some slight from Gen. McRae. The employee departed in high dudgeon, and meeting some of his comrades relieved his feelings by stating his opinion of his superior in very forcible language. Some days afterwards he was told that these expressions had been reported to Gen. McRae. Expecting instant discharge the man hastened to the superintendent and said, "General, I understand that it has been reported to you that I have been cursing you. I desire to apologize." Turning to the apologist the general asked, "Have you performed your work to the satisfaction of Mr. ——?" (the employee's immediate boss) "Yes, sir," "Well, then, if you do your work all right and find spare time to curse me, you are at perfect liberty to do it." And thus the matter ended.

BETH--HAKKENESETH

Laying the Corner Stone of the Jewish Synagogue.

IMPOSING PROCESSION.

Address of Past Grand Master Lawrence—Eloquent Lecture of Rev. Henry Gersoni—Oration of Grand Master Butler.

Yesterday will be a memorable one in the annals of Atlanta, because it witnessed the imposing spectacle of the laying of the corner stone of the Jewish synagogue, corner of Garnett and Forsyth streets.

THE PROCESSION

was a very imposing one. Wurm's band headed the line. Next followed the children of the Hebrew Sunday school, composed of thirty-three girls and thirty boys. Then followed the mayor and council; officers and members of Schiller lodge I. O. O. F.; the Masons; and the officers and members of Gate City lodge I. O. B'nai Brith.

THE GRAND LODGE.

The following constituted the Grand Lodge F. A. M: D. E. Butler, Most Worshipful Grand Master; Samuel Lawrence, Deputy Grand Master; Senior Grand Warden, W. W. Boyd, Senior Junior Warden, L. J. Glenn; Grand Secretary, L. Cohen; Grand Treasurer, J. M. Boring; Grand Senior Deacon, W. F. Parkhurst; Grand Junior Deacon, W. H. Fuller; Grand Senior Steward, W. L. Hubbard; Grand Junior Steward, J. H. Estill; Grand Chaplain, E. W. Warren; Grand Tyler, J. G. McLin; Grand Marshal, A. C. Ladd.

LINE OF MARCH.

The procession marched down Broad to Alabama, down Alabama to Whitehall, thence along Whitehall to Garnett street, and up Garnett to the corner of Garnett and Forsyth streets.

THE CROWD.

A large crowd had already assembled. The houses in the neighborhood were crowded, and a dense throng gathered in the street and on the side walks.

After music by the band the Sunday school children sang the following song composed by Rev. Henry Gersoni:

RAISE THE TEMPLE OF THE LORD.

Female Voices.

Raise the temple of the Lord
To the sight of every eye.
Let all nations hear you call:
"God is one! He dwells on high!"
As the champion of His glory
Thou hast been since times of yore;
So continue in thy mission,
Israel, for evermore.
Chorus: "Raise the temple," etc.

Male Voices.

Not in temple nor in tent
Dwells the Lord, the Holy One.
All the universe He fills,
And sustains it He alone.
Building shrines and shouting anthems
His dominion we proclaim;
'Tis our sacred pledge, our banner
In the service of His name.
Chorus: "Raise the temple," etc.

A novel feature was the accompaniment by the band, one of the sweetest things we have heard, except Miss Emma Hart's playing at Union Point.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone was then commenced with prayer by Rev. E. W. Warren. The Grand Master then went through the usual ceremony of testing and trying the stone with the square and the plumb, and then poured on it the cup of corn, of oil and of wine.

ARTICLES DEPOSITED IN IT.

Dr. J. M. Boring, grand treasurer, deposited in it the following articles:

Ancient coin by E. L. Goodman; annual report of officers of Atlanta for 1874 and the code of 1873 by the mayor and council. List of members of the Hebrew congregation; constitution and by-laws of the congregation; constitution and by laws of the Ladies' Mutual Aid Society; constitution and by-laws of the I. O. B. B.; constitution and by-laws of Schiller lodge; THE CONSTITUTION and other papers; the American Israelite; the Jewish Messenger; the Jewish Record; coin of 1875; card of W. H. Parkins, architect; MSS of the lecture of Rev. H. Gersoni and other valuables; five silver coins by J. L. Cohen; $5 confederate note, the Sunny South; programme of the exercises; card of Phenix Planing mill.

THE INSCRIPTION.

The Garnett street side bears an inscription in Hebrew. The Forsyth street side bears the following: "I will erect this house to the name of the Eternal—the God of Israel. 5635 year of erection."

ADDRESS BY P. G. M LAWRENCE.

Past Grand Master Lawrence was introduced and delivered a brief address. He said that if anything was wanting to demonstrate the cosmopolitan character and catholicity of the masonic fraternity, the assemblage here to-day in a professedly christian community of men—at the head of whom was a teacher of the largest denomination in the state to lay the corner stone and pronounce their benedictions on it, would be sufficient to supply that want. The members of this congregation would worship the God of Israel, consecrated as it was by the sanction of ages. How interesting and sacred the thought to us. Him we call Christ never omitted to attend this worship. The scene to-day is a complete vindication of masonry which is the center of union of all nations and creeds. Here all hear the truth each in his own tongue, and that truth is that God is one true God, the common father of all, and all before him are a common brotherhood. If all were in accord with its great mission, and its great truths were impressed upon all, what a change in the destiny and happiness of mankind would be effected. The glare of hate would be seen no more, but in its stead would beam the mild ray of peace, good will and brotherly love. Men's hearts would be unlocked to each other, armies would no more be employed, but all would unite in being happy and in communicating happiness to others. Want and suffering would no longer exist. The interest and fortune and fate of one would be the interest, fortune and fate of all. Force and means being aggregated, all would be happy in proportion as each is happy. Some may deem this but a dream, but if it is one it is a noble, elevating dream. May God grant if not in our day soon that this dream may be realized and all men share in its happiness.

REV. H. GERSONI'S LECTURE.

Peace—peace to all friends, far and nigh, in the name of the Eternal. Peace be with you all, and the blessings of God on all of you who are assembled here to witness our joy this day, and to offer us your kind sympathies. We are erecting a shrine wherein we will worship the God of our fathers according to the rites of our sacred creed. May He bless our labor with success, and may the work of our hands and the meditations of our hearts be acceptable before His sight. Amen.

When the ceremonies of this day was planned by the elders of my congregation, it was suggested to me that I should appear on this occasion in my ministerial garments. But I decidedly refused to do so. I am in principle opposed to the ministerial apparel, even in the pulpit. Such paraphernalia may be necessary for a religion of the senses, but they are quite unnecessary—even objectionable—to a religion of the intellect and of the heart. Judaism, since the dispersion of our race, has never required any outward distinction between the pastor and his flock. As there should be no difference between the minister and his congregation with regard to the principles of morality and virtue, which they are to pursue alike, so also should all outward distinctions be banished. The congregation ought to know its minister by his moral influence, not by the garment he wears.

A SOCIAL ACT.

Such was my principal reason why I have refused to appear to-day in the ministerial garments. I had another reason for doing so, which bears upon the idea of the work we are performing. Erecting shrines of worship is to my knowledge not a religious but a social act. "Thus saith the Eternal: The heaven is my throne, and the earth is my footstool. What house will you build for me, and what place will you assign for my dwelling?" Can we who believe that God is above all comprehension of man; that He is the creator and sustainer of all that is; that He is, according to the Talmudical Metaphor—the place of the universe, and not the universe His place. Can we build a house for Him, or appoint a place for His dwelling? Or can we ever say that He is nearer to us here than there, or at this time than at any other time? No, we can not, and never did say so.

GOD'S DWELLING PLACE.

In the principles of Judaism God says: "Wherever I will cause my name to be mentioned I will come unto thee and bless thee." Wherever there is a pure heart throbbing with holy sympathies; wherever there is a lofty and unprejudiced mind working for the glory of God, for the elevation of mankind; wherever there is a faithful and steady hand practicing what is beneficial to individual and social life—be it in a lowly hut, or in a gorgeous palace; be it decked with gold or with studded with gems, or covered with rags and bespatted with mire, God is there, for His grace and glory is always there where His holy name is known and proclaimed in word and deed; where the principles emanating from a knowledge of prompt action, testifying to His magnificence. Such are the teachings of Judaism with regard to the presence of the Almighty.

DWELLS IN NO PARTICULAR SPOT.

Some modern thinkers, who try to free humanity from the bondage of an overbearing hierarchy have, in the benevolent ardor of their pursuit, drawn Judaism into the question and have repeatedly represented us as believers in a God "who dwelled behind the curtain of the temple at Jerusalem." The object of those philosophers is praiseworthy in the whole, and humanity will remember their names with gratitude. But this gross idolatry—for it is nothing else—which they impute to Judaism, is a sore mistake on their part. They know nothing of our sacred creed, nothing of the Biblical metaphor as understood by us in its true sense, and ought not to be so positive in their assertions on that subject. The mistakes occurring in the versions of our Bible, which have had their origin in the Procrustean bed of principles antagonistic to Judaism, ought not to be laid at our doors. Judaism is not responsible for all that her antagonists make her say or imply. Thus, we do not believe that God dwells or ever did dwell on any particular spot. "His glory fills the universe." Neither can space be assigned for His dwelling place, nor time for his existence.

WHY TEMPLES SHOULD BE ERECTED.

The custom of building shrines for the worship of God has emanated from a deep sense of respect for that worship. The believer could not reconcile himself to the idea of worshipping "God in a tent, while he dwelled in a house of cedar." Why should not edifices inspiring respect be erected for that purpose as they are built for our physical accommodation and necessities. This custom has been adopted by our ancestors after they had emerged from the simplicity of our isolated life, after they had come into contact with other nations. Before this had come to pass, they worshipped God in their tents, in the field, everywhere, for they knew he is omnipotent. The custom of building houses of worship has therefore only a social significance and importance, for it was social life which gave birth to it. Judaism kept this always in view and therefore we always build our synagogues in the style of architecture most approved of by our neighbors, and most suitable to the locality of the place. Moses built a tabernacle, David purposed a temple of cedar, Solomon built one of rock and cedar, Herodas built one of marble, and every portion of our race builds at the present time its synagogue in a style most suitable to its native or adopted land.

SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SYNAGOGUE.

And the social significance of our synagogues is the same as has been, the heap of stones which Jacob erected at parting from Laban. Here is the story of that "heap" and its significance as we find it in Gen. 31:

"Laban said: "Now come, let us both make a covenant that shall be a witness between me and thee." And Jacob took a stone and raised it as a monument. And Jacob said to his brethren, 'Gather stones;' and they took stones and made a heap, and they ate there on that heap. And Laban called it Yegar Sahadutha, and Jacob called it Gal'ed. And Laban said: 'This heap shall be a witness between me and thee,' therefore he called it Gal'ed. 'And the elevation thereof (betokens) that the Eternal will watch me and thee when we will be bidden from one another,' etc. And Laban said: 'Behold the heap, behold the monument which I have cast up between me and thee. Let this heap and this monument be a testimony that I shall not pass by this heap unto thee, nor shalt thou pass it by unto me for evil (purposes), etc."

A COMMON FATHER.

Our places of worship should be of the same significance to us as that monument was to the patriarchs who piled it up. They should remind the believer that they should not pass by them with evil intentions to their fellowmen. Call your monuments Yegar Sahadutha or Gal'ed, call your houses of worship, churches or synagogues or mosques, their significance is always the same; you dedicate them to the service of the Common Father of mankind, and since you believe in Him, you dar'st not presume any evil thought or action against any of His children, your brothers.

"Have you not all one father? exclaims the inspired Malanchaine, not one God created us? Why should we be false men towards his brother, to desecrate the covenant of our fathers?"

COMMON BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

Alas, that this call which expresses in grand simplicity the world redeeming truth of the common brotherhood of mankind is so often disregarded by those who should do their utmost to uphold it. Alas, that preacher and congregation within the sacred walls of their shrines of worship so often cherish and proclaim ideas just in opposition to that truth. One damns the other because he considers himself redeemed, another one is prejudiced against his neighbor because he thinks himself chosen by God; a third one fulminates anathemas against all the rest because they cannot agree with him on the subject of his own importance and potency.

Thus, the very edifices which should serve as monuments of peace and mutual good will, become the hot-houses of prejudice, animosity and perpetual strife. The holy name which is called on those houses is desecrated by the most unhallowed sentiments which the worshippers nourish. If I were in the presence of such men I would speak to them in the following terms:

RELIGIOUS EXCLUSIVENESS.

By that heaven that bends above us, an abyss of endless space replete with the glory of God; by those multitudes of revolving orbs, each of them thousands of times larger than the earth, and yet nothing more than a spark of the light of eternal wisdom; by that blooming nature which surrounds us, enrapturing our senses with the sweet production of forces which we can name but can not comprehend; by that life which is teeming around us in millions of forms and the source and generation of which is forever hidden from the scrutiny of man; by that spirit of God within us which we call intelligence, and which teaches and enables us to accomplish works much stronger and much more lasting than we are—I ask you here in the presence of the Almighty by what span do you measure the greatness or littleness of your fellow-men in the sight of God? Where are the scales by which you determine the burden of your brother's importance in the sight of his and your Maker? On what touchstone can you try the quality of your friend's soul? I am a Jew and I want reason. My sacred tongue, the Hebrew, has no word for *faith*. The philosophers of my creed teach me to "search reason in belief." What reasonable proofs can you produce that a man who is a good and useful member of society, who by his dealings and actions is a blessing to his fellowmen—what reasonable proofs can you produce to satisfy me that he is regarded as a stepchild by your and my Father in heaven because he does not adopt your ideas on certain points alike unknown to you and him? In the name of the sacred brotherhood of man, in the name of nature, which has constituted in all alike, in the name of God and nature, who is our common Father and preserver, let us drop the apron strings of our old nurse, she has been a beautiful maiden in olden times, but she is too old and too feeble for us now; her gait is not firm enough to support us, her eyes are too dim to see the right way for us. That nurse is exclusiveness, the daughter of religious conceit. She did well enough as long as we could not speak to one another, as long as we were not able to understand each other. We have come to age now—or at least we are old enough to have done so—let us leave our old nurse alone, let us try to make up our differences between ourselves. Religious conceit has taught us many a good thing in the wrong way—let us try to improve on it. You are a good reasonable people, and you will not burn me at the stake for the simplicity of my belief, that God is one and incomprehensible, and for the ardor of my hope that this one incomprehensible will cause a unity of mankind, a feeling of brotherhood between man and his brother. And I have no prejudice whatever to call you my brothers and treat you as such, no matter what you think of salvation or what hopes you cherish for the future. Let us therefore try to understand one another, let not the shadows of the past form an insurmountable wall between me and you.

A MONUMENT OF PEACE.

Thus I would speak to them in the name of my people, for such are the stirring sounds which I can discern from amid the roll of ages. Israel has been issuing them since time immemorial. My beloved race speaks so to friend and foe. Wherever Israel has gained a foot hold, he has tried to live according to the precepts of his royal bard: "Trust in the Eternal and do good; dwell in the land and feed (thyself) with truthfulness." Our history is our testimony for the past; the actions of our race all over the world at the present time show that we have not changed, and our edifices for the service of the Lord and for the benefit of our fellow men; our places of worship and our temples of charity which we are erecting every year, express our intention to continue in the same path of virtue and benevolence for ages to come.

A small community, as we are in this city, which has just risen like a Phœnix from its ashes and ruins in which the most terrible calamity of human kind, the calamity of civil war had reduced her—a small community as we are here, we manifest this day that we are willing to "dwell in the land" and to deal in morality and virtue with our fellow citizens; we are willing to share the fate of our neighbors for good or evil, as it may please God to decree upon us. So let this pile of stones be a witness between us, that we shall not pass this place with evil intentions against each other, let it be a monument of virtue and true piety, of brotherly love, of peace and harmony between Jew and Christian, between man and his brother forevermore.

And may God hasten the time which has been predicted by a Hebrew poet of a modern school:

A day will come, so saith the Lord—
A day of joy and grandeur.
When, like the sun in heaven's vault,
The truth will shine in splendor.
And, like the planets round the sun,
All spirits will revolve—
Around the truth whose brilliant rays
All darkness shall dissolve.

On that day will the earth resound
With praises of God's glory,
"The word of God forever stands,"
Each month will tell the story,
And those who bore his name of yore
Will glory in His name.
For by the wisdom they have bought
From earth was banished shame,
And all the nations of the earth
Will join hands in love,
For they are children of ONE GOD,
The holy One above. AMEN.

GRAND MASTER BUTLER'S ORATION.

Grand Master Butler in his engaging manner said in substance:

This is hallowed ground, and this is a memorable day. In the early years of the world's history men had no habitations, and God had none because the universe was his dwelling place. Men learned to dwell in tents, and Moses built a tabernacle. God revealed himself to the hosts of Israel in the pillar of cloud by day and pillar of fire by night. In the days of King David, the most memorable building of the earth was erected—the temple. The ark of the covenant rested in it. There the Shekinah appeared and God spoke to man. Masonry there had its origin, and has existed ever since. It is an universal brotherhood, where those who love their race without jealousies or malice have bowed under the canopy of God and shaken hands together in fraternal grasp.

We come as Jews and Gentiles to honor this brotherhood.

In the language of the eloquent lecturer, "never let this ancient order pass that stone with hatred, but in love to God and his neighbor as himself."

To-day is memorable because it is the fourth day of the second century of religious liberty, where all have the freedom to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience.

It affords us pleasure to meet here and perform the ceremony. The work is about completed. I invoke the blessing of God to rest upon it. May its workmen be preserved from harm and may it long stand.

We meet all on the level and part on the square. Let us continue in honoring each other and in the grand emulation of how we can best work and best agree.

THE CLOSING HYMN.

The closing hymn was then sung by the Sunday school children.

Thy rod and Thy staff: they indeed comfort me.—*Psalm XXIII: 4.*

BY REV. HENRY GERSONI.

Teach us, Lord, that we may ever
Thy command with joy obey;
Guide us, Lord, that we may never
From the path of virtue stray.
In our joys, O Lord, sustain us—
Let Thy wisdom be our lot—
And when worldly cares detain us,
Father! then forsake us not.
CHORUS—"Teach us," etc.

Fair and fragrant flowers plenty
Here the eyes of pilgrims cheer;
Many fruits so sweet and dainty,
Man may pluck in life's career.
And if trials sore, distressing,
Sometimes reach us, Lord our God,
Let us recognize Thy blessing
By Thy staff and Thy rod.

AN ANCIENT LODGE.

J. H. Estill represented Solomon's lodge in Savannah, organized by General Oglethorpe.

THE SYNAGOGUE.

The building is oriental in style, 52 feet wide and 77 feet long, constructed of brick on a stone foundation, with basement. The building will have two towers. The main tower will be on the corner of the two streets, and will be surmounted with an open cupola and spiral dome. The auditorium will be in the modern style, the floor declining toward the pulpit. The ark will be placed in a recess in the rear of the building, with a horse shoe arch over the entrance. The pulpit is in front of the arch and the reading desk in front of the pulpit. Over the arch appears two handsome windows, with the decalogue on the glass.

The ceiling of the auditorium will be divided into bays, separated by circular ribbed arches springing from foliated corbells. The front entrance is approached by a flight of steps, through a handsome door way, flanked by two banded columns, with foliated caps, over which is a handsome rose window. The roof will be of slate and the outside dressing of galvanised iron and composition stone. The estimated cost is $18,000. W. H. Parkins is the architect.

TOPICS OF THE TOWN.

—The churches were well filled Sunday, some of them crowded. There are signs of a deep religious awakening.

—A colored woman from the country, who said she was 91 years old, was looking for some artist the other day. She wanted to put her spare time into a picture.

—What with the dust, the rain storm, important judicial decisions, the laying of corner stones, and other matters, Atlanta was quite lively yesterday.

—Strangers are constantly coming to Atlanta, prospecting for homes. And they generally stay. The city is steadily building on and its population increasing.

—Quite a pleasant shower of rain fell yesterday afternoon, which will do much good. But we need more. We can dispense with a little of the wind.

—It was pleasant to meet with Col. William Jeter, of Lynchburg, Saturday, and discuss strawberries and ice cream, and the memories of the past with him, at Thompson's saloon.

—The Cumming Clarion says W. H. Harrison, hailing from Atlanta, came to grief Wednesday, for peddling without license. A one hundred dollar forfeiture was claimed by the county commissioners.

—Miss Cecelia Crisp, daughter of Captain W. H. Crisp, the veteran actor and well known in this community, was married in Missouri to Mr. Edwin Stuart, juvenile man of the company, recently.

—A train of cars, with engine, was attached yesterday, and lay quietly upon the track till 10 o'clock last night, when the engine sent forth a most annoying wail for some fifteen minutes. Escaping steam is not over pleasant to the ear.

—There were a good many sparkling eyed, merry hearted, laughing specimens of bright girlhood at Ponce de Leon Spring Saturday, from Gainesville, and the place to day looks greener and more beautiful because they have lingered there.

—An accomplished and attractive young lady from a neighboring town is sojourning in our city. Since her arrival here a revelation has been made to several of our young gentlemen—the old mystery that is revealed to every son of Adam individually.

—The reporter visited the private garden of one of our citizens lately, and among other things, found him cultivating a bed of soul inspiring mint. There is a tender and touching sentiment to the amphibious mint, that is inspirative. It makes one feel good all over. It awakens thoughts of juleps and things.

—The reporter saw some beautiful butter, said to be from the stock farm of Mr. Richard Peters, jr. It smacked of the country and its freshening associations. A great deal of the butter offered here does not recall pleasant recollections with the milk of dappled cows lolling in green pastures by the side of crystal brooks.

—An eighteen year old negro boy was riding a mule over Forsyth street crossing of the railroad Saturday, when the animal became frightened at a car, throwing his rider and spraining his left wrist. The man that rides a mule may work his legs, flap his arms, hold his breath and repeat the Lord's prayer, still he will find the mule to be very uncertain.

—Dr. W. H. White, has returned from a visit to Athens, and brings from the farm of John Meeker, Esq., specimens of oats four feet high; also, beautiful orchard grass. These things are being raised on ground which a few years ago was considered worthless, but which has been brought to its present high state of cultivation by manuring, and the turning under of pea vines and clover.

—Miles Lewis, Esq., of Greene county, was in the city Saturday. It was pleasant to hear him converse about Col. Thomas Stocks, of Greene. The old gentleman is eighty-nine years of age, lives in half a mile of where he was born, never went to school a day in his life, but educated himself by reading the newspapers and by observation. He is well posted in the politics of the country, and has filled positions of honor and trust.

A Cyclone Scare.

There was a lively scene in the superior court room yesterday afternoon, when the storm came up. There was a general uprising, and dignified lawyers seized their hats and rushed to the windows. The sky looked lurid, and some thought a cyclone imminent, and incontinently fled down stairs, conscience-stricken perhaps for their legal operations. For a few moments the proceedings of the court were suspended. We would like to tell on some of the lawyers and prominent citizen spectators, but will let them off this time. A negro rushed out into the open yard, and with hands up stood gazing first one way and another for the storm. Up town a negro lost his hat, and jumping from his dray ran after it. On returning, such was the cloud of dust he could not find his dray. The quick alarm shows the impression that these terrible cyclones have made upon the public mind.

Superior Court.

Court met pursuant to adjournment at 8½ o'clock yesterday morning. His Honor, Judge Hopkins, presiding.

Petit jury 9th week sworn in: Timothy Burke, F. P. Rice, W. F. Gunby, Jesse Goodwin, J. A. Brown, J. S. Holliday, J. A. Haralson, J. W. Jones, J. S. Germany, J. P. Crighton, B. Williams, B. W. York, J. H. Mashburn, J. H. Cook, L. C. Wells, W. M. Middlebrook, T. J. Word, B. P. Rogers, J. J. Stewart, Thomas Word, J. S. Bettis, T. A. Chastain, J. U. Smith, A. J. Ford.

The case was called vs. Thomas McGill, charged with an assault to commit murder upon R. D. Mann. Mr. McGill having made the proper showing relative to the absence of one of his witnesses, Mr. Godfrey, the case was temporarily passed.

The case of the state vs. J. A. Wimpey, charged with the stabbing of Captain Blackie. Defendant found not guilty.

New Dancing Platform.

Mr. W. D. Young, of Toccoa City, has erected a splendid new dancing platform at the Falls, expressly for the Rope Walking exercises of the 29th. Mr. Young has also fitted up a splendid Confectionery, where he will keep everything in style, that the season demands. may25 d2t-tues&thur

Religious Meetings.

Rev. E. W. Warren, pastor of the first Baptist church, is conducting services at his church daily this week. Services afternoons at 4:30 o'clock, and every evening at 8:15 o'clock. The church congregation, Sunday school and the public are most cordially invited to attend the meetings.

THE Atlanta Cadets, on Wednesday night, have their anniversary celebration. They will have a prize drill, and conclude with a hop at the Kimball house. The friends and sweethearts of the Cadets are invited.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Important Decisions by Judges Bradley and Erskine.

The Court Refuses to Enjoin the Sale of the Macon & Brunswick Railroad or to Appoint a Receiver.

Col. L. P. Grant Sustained in the Possession of the Air-Line Road.

Justice Bradley Sustains Judge Erskine in the Dock Bridges Habeas Corpus Issue.

Full Report of the Decisions, &c., &c.

Viewing it in an exclusively legal aspect, yesterday was the most important day that has dawned upon Atlanta since the war. During the past twenty-four hours Associate Justice Bradley, of the supreme court, has delivered opinions not only affecting millions of dollars worth of property, but settling issues of much greater magnitude. He has refused to interfere with the approaching sale of the Macon & Brunswick railroad, as prayed for by John P. Branch, of Virginia, and in that opinion has touched upon the delicate question of the jurisdiction of the federal courts over the acts of a sovereign state executive. The importance of this opinion cannot be over estimated, and we are pleased at being able to give it in full to our readers.

The judge has also confirmed Colonel L. P. Grant in his position of receiver of the Air-Line railroad, at least of the Georgia section of it. In doing this he has sustained the action of his honor, Judge John L. Hopkins, and has reversed the decision of circuit Judge William B. Woods, delivered at Savannah, upon the question of priority of jurisdiction. We are afraid that Mr. John H. Fisher will get a little down in the heart. Starting from Savannah with a decision of Judge Woods to back him, he came into this county to get possession of the Air Line road, and has been so unfortunate as to sustain nothing but defeat ever since. 1st. When Judge Erskine refused to sanction his first application for an attachment against Grant for contempt. 2d. When Judge Hopkins refused to allow him to file a petition for Grant's removal.

3d. When Judge Bradley yesterday refused to displace Colonel Grant. However, Mr. Fisher is said to be full of energy, and he may yet renew the matter in another court.

Judge Bradley also delivered an opinion, sustaining Judge Erskine in his decisions of the Dock Bridges habeas corpus case, and the Whitaker vs. Pope case. The latter is merely an action for the recovery of usury paid, and is of little importance, except to the parties to the suit. The former is of more interest, Judge Bradley holding that a perjury committed in a federal proceeding, and before a federal official, is exclusively cognizable in the federal courts.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE BRANCH CASE.

The court met promptly at ten o'clock, the two judges presiding. The argument of the case of John P. Branch vs. the Macon and Brunswick railroad company, and Edward A. Flewellen, was resumed. The closing speeches were made by Col. L. E. Bleckley for the defendants, and by Hon. Joseph Cumming for the complainant. Both of these gentlemen fully sustained their enviable reputations as equity lawyers, and made arguments full of power. We would be tempted to give some of their points, were they not more or less touched upon in the opinion of the court.

Upon the conclusion of this argument, court adjourned until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the following opinions were delivered, Justice Bradley doing the talking.

OPINIONS OF

Hon. Joseph E. Bradley, associate justice of the supreme court of the United states, and Hon. John Erskine, United States judge for the districts of Georgia.

John P. Branch vs. the Macon & Brunswick railroad company, and Edward A. Flewellen. Bill for injunction and receiver.

By an act of the legislature of Georgia, passed December 30th, 1856, the governor of the state was authorized to place the endorsement of the state upon the bonds of the Macon & Brunswick railroad company to the amount of ten thousand dollars per mile, for as many miles of railroad as might be completed, provided the road was free from liens or mortgages to endanger the securities of the state, and upon the express condition and understanding that such endorsement should vest the title of all property purchased with said bonds in the state until the bonds should be paid, and should operate as a prior lien or mortgage on all the property of the company, and on failure of the company to pay interest or principal when due it was made the duty of the governor, upon information being given, to seize and take possession of all the property of the company and apply the earnings of the road to the extinguishment of the bonds or coupons, and to sell the road and its equipments and property in such manner and at such time as in his judgment might best subserve the interest of all concerned. The amount of bonds authorized by this act was issued and endorsed by the governor in accordance with the act, amounting to $1,950,000. In 1868, the people of the state adopted a constitution, by which it was, among other things provided, that the credit of the state should not be granted or loaned to aid any company, without a provision that the whole property of the company should be bound for a security of the state, prior to any other debt or lien, except to laborers, nor to any company in which there was not already an equal amount invested by private persons. On the 27th of Oct., 1870, the legislature passed an act, amending the act of Dec 3, 1866, before recited, so as to authorize the governor to place the endorsement of the state to the extent of three thousand dollars per mile, upon the bonds of said company, in addition to the ten thousand first authorized. Under the latter act, the company issued and the governor endorsed bonds, to the amount of $600,000.

On the 14th of August, 1872, the legislature by resolution declared the state's guarantee placed on the bonds of the said company binding on the state. Afterwards the complainant became the purchaser and owner of a number of bonds of the last issue of $600,000. Interest not being paid on the bonds, the governor of the state, in July, 1873, seized and took possession of the rail road of the company, on behalf of the state, and appointed a superintendent to conduct its operations, and the state, by its agents appointed by the governor, has been in possession thereof ever since and up to the present time. The defendant, Edward A. Flewellen, being now the agent or receiver, having the management thereof. On the 6th of March, 1875, the legislature passed a resolution, declaring the first issue of bonds valid and binding on the state, but the second issue of $600,000 unconstitutional, null and void, and also declaring that the governor ought to sell the road, property and franchises of the company as early as practicable, upon such terms and for such price in money or first mortgage endorsed bonds of the said company, or bonds of the state, as, in his judgment, might be consistent with the interests of the state. Accordingly the governor, on the 5th day of April, 1875, issued his order directing the said Flewellen to advertise the sale of the road and property of the company, at auction in the city of Macon, on the first Tuesday of June next, upon the terms mentioned in the last resolution, and the said Flewellen has advertised the same accordingly. The complainant filed the present bill, praying for an injunction to prevent the said sale, and the appointment of a receiver to take possession of and sell the said road and property, under the direction of this court. The ground of the application is the apprehension that in accordance with the legislative resolution of March 6th, 1875, the second issue of bonds is to be repudiated, and that no part of the proceeds of said railroad will be appropriated to the sale of his bonds. The ground on which the complainant claims a right to have the railroad and other property of the company seized and applied to the payment as well of the second issue of bonds as of the first, is the well known principle of equity that a security given by way of indemnity to a surety may be reached and applied directly to the payment of the debt, and the surety cannot prevent such application.

In other words, that the creditor will, in equity, be subrogated to the rights of the surety in reference to the security by which the debtor has indemnified him. The great difficulty in this case arises from the fact that the surety is the state of Georgia, and that the said state is, by its agents and officers, in possession of the property given by way of indemnity. In order to effectuate the objects of this bill, the state must not only be displaced and the bondholders subrogated in its stead, in reference to the property in question, but the courts must dispossess the state of the actual possession of that property. Of course this court has only co-ordinate jurisdiction with the state courts in this matter, and can only do what the state courts themselves could do in the exercise of general equity jurisdiction. The supreme court of this state has recently held, in the case of Printup vs. the Cherokee Railroad Company, 45 Ga., 365, that the courts of this state have no power to take a railroad out of the possession of the state. As the question is one of general consideration, not depending upon any special statutory law of the state of Georgia, this court as a court of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, would not feel absolutely bound by that decision, but would only give it such regard as the respect due to the learned court

WHICH MADE IT WOULD PROPERLY REQUIRE.

We are of opinion, however, that the decision has many considerations of weight in its favor. While it is true, that in the case of Osborn vs. the United States bank, and Davis vs. Gray, the supreme court of the United States sustained suits against state officers for the recovery or protection of property belonging to the complainants or their trustees, in which the state had no interest or right, and the pretensions of the agents, in behalf of the states, were unconstitutional and void. We think no case can be found in which any court has assumed jurisdiction to interfere with property in the possession of the state, and admitted to have come rightfully into its possession. In this case the railroad in question is as much in possession of the state itself as is the state house or any other property belonging to it. And then the title, by which the complainants seek to have this court take possession of the property and wrest it out of the hands of the state, is one which admits the title of the state and is, in truth, none other than that of the state itself to which the complainant seeks to be subrogated. The court is asked to name a decree operating directly upon the rights of the state, and transferring them to the complainant and the other bondholders. It is not merely the possession of its agents, but the actual right and title of the state itself, which are sought to be affected and transferred. We think this cannot be done without making the state a party to the suit, which cannot be done. The state has provided a security for its own indemnity, to be managed in its own way by its own officers and agents. Can such a security be taken out of its hands, at the instance of the creditors ultimately to be benefited? Can the state be charged as trustee for those creditors and compelled to give up the trust fund, by a court which has no jurisdiction over it? It seems to us that the difficulties of the case are insurmountable. Again the state evidently intends to question the validity of the bonds of the second issue and, if liable only for the first issue, is interested in having the indemnity fund applied to the satisfaction of that issue. To sustain the complainant's case, the court would be compelled to decide upon the states' liability on its guarantee of the second issue of bonds without having it as a party before it, and, if satisfied of such liability, would have to decide to that effect, because the complainant and his co-bondholders have no claim against the railroad except through the equities arising from a valid guarantee of their bonds by the state. The court is called upon, therefore, to adjudicate directly upon the state's liability, on the guarantee without having any jurisdiction over it, as a party, and having decided in favor of that liability, it is then called upon to dispose of the fund which the state has taken for its indemnity. The case, therefore, involves a direct adjudication of the rights and liabilities of the state, and an ultimate execution of property in its possession, the state, at the same time, denying its liability and insisting upon its right to maintain its lawfully acquired possession. It seems to us, that this is asking the court to go further than any court has ever yet gone, except where legislation has been adopted, authorizing the state to be sued, in the same manner as a private party. At all events the right of the complainant is, to our view, so doubtful that we do not feel authorized to exercise the extraordinary powers of this court sought to be put into operation. Without attempting, therefore, to point out to the complainant what other remedy he has, except to rely upon the good faith of the state of Georgia, we feel compelled to deny the motion for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver.

The Air-Line Railroad Receivers' War.

In delivering the opinion in this case, Justice Bradley said, that he had not prepared a written opinion, but that he and Judge Erskine had arrived at satisfactory conclusions respecting it. The question is, had the superior court of Fulton county the power to appoint a receiver, or is it interfering with the jurisdiction of this court. The two courts, as to this question are of coordinate and equal jurisdiction. The question before the court is one of the rights of the bondholders under their mortgage. It is true that there is at least an apparent conflict of jurisdiction between the two courts as to the subject matter of this suit. The question with this court is this: Did this court on the 26th of November last, when the receiver took possession, have such jurisdiction over the Air Line railroad as will warrant it in ousting him now. To do so would perhaps create an unseemly conflict between the courts. The test is this: Not which action was first commenced, but which court first had the right to take possession. If the superior court of Fulton county had that right, its action will not be interfered with by this court. Upon examination of authorities, we are of opinion that while service in a suit gives jurisdiction over persons, it requires seizure to give jurisdiction over property. This is a comity which courts feel bound to exercise to preserve harmony, and avoid any conflict. Whenever the superior court has withdrawn its hand and the property is in the possession of some outside party, then we will not hesitate to take jurisdiction over it. The superior court of Fulton county is not before this court, cannot be brought before it, and is not a party to this suit. That court is in the possession of the property, and there we are content to let it remain, satisfied that the rights of all parties are safe there as here. It is to that court that Mr. Fisher should go to see the removal of all improper impediments in his path.

This decision may be in contravention of Judge Wood's opinion, but it is not of his order.

THE DOCK BRIDGES CASE.

In this case his honor, Judge Erskine, did not sit, as it was appealed from his decision.

Justice Bradley in sustaining Judge Erskine said substantially as follows:

John T. Brown, principal keeper of the Georgia penitentiary, vs. the United States ex. rel. L. A. Guild, who petitions for Dock Bridges.

Dock Bridges was indicted in the superior court of Randolph county, for an alleged perjury committed October 22, 1874, in an examination before the United States commissioner, under the enforcement act. The offence was charged to have been committed against the laws of Georgia, but is obviously an offence against the laws of the United States only. Such an offence is exclusively cognizable in the courts of the United States, as can be shown by authorities. Here his honor quoted at length from several acts of congress and decisions of the supreme court of the United States relating to this subject. It has been contended here that the prisoner has mistook his remedy, and that by his "laches" he has forfeited his claim upon the consideration of this court. We think not. Having no jurisdiction to try him the proceedings of the superior court of Randolph county in his case was absolutely null and void from their very inception. Hence if he ever had a claim upon this court, nothing has occured to prevent him from seeking it now. His honor then went into a brief discussion of the habeas corpus act, how its doors were gradually enlarged until it could embrace a case similar to the present. He closed his remarks by declaring the judgment of the district court affirmed.

The remaining case was that of Jared I. Whitaker vs. John D. Pope. Exceptions had been taken to the adjudication of this case in the court below, upon the ground of certain errors in the pleadings. The exceptions were overruled by Justice Bradley and the judgment affirmed.

Court then adjourned until this morning, when Judge Erskine will preside alone, Justice Bradley having left the city last night.

Runaway.

A horse belonging to Randall's stables, while drawing a dray over Broad street bridge, yesterday afternoon, became frightened and ran away while on the bridge. The driver became frightened and was thrown from the dray. The horse ran into a two mule team, threw the driver off, and upset the wagon. Without further damage he drew up when he reached the stable. Cause of the runaway—the horse was frightened, and one shaft came loose, falling on his legs, and this aided in unstringing his nerves.

We should have mentioned another runaway earlier in the day, being the horses attached to the dray of the Hook and Ladder company. They became alarmed at something at Whitehall street crossing, and put out up Peachtree street. At the pump, fronting the drug store, Mr. John A. Hill and another gentleman were conversing, when the frightened animals came dashing up. Mr. Hill was struck in the back by the tongue of the wagon and run over. The other gentleman was carried along a few feet and dropped. Mr. Hill had his mouth slightly bruised, and one of his shoulders. Fortunately nothing serious. The horses were stopped at the junction of Broad and Peachtree streets.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

Our stock is at all times full and complete in assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, and at prices to suit the most fastidious. Call and examine at
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
may24—sun&tues

New Carpets.

New and beautiful patterns in Tapestry, Brussels and Three-ply Carpets just received at the Carpet Store of
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co's.
may23-sun&tues

LET all attend the strawberry and ice cream festival at the R. E. Lee engine house to-night for the benefit of the building fund of the mission of the Redeemer. Don't fail to be there.

MAYSON & NORMAN will sell to-day a choice collection of flowers of endless varieties, in full bloom. This is perhaps the last chance to get flowers.

MAYSON & NORMAN will sell to-morrow morning three store houses on Decatur street.

P. H. OELRICH & Co. will open their new saloon at No. 115 Whitehall street to-day with a free lunch.

GRAND DRESS BALL.

Under the Auspices of Concordia Association.

The above elegant affair for the benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent association, for which arrangements have been in progress for some time, took place at Concordia hall last evening. When it was announced that that the Concordia association were to entertain their friends, it was equivalent to saying that the affair would be a grand success, and everyone was eager to be present, recollecting the hospitality which has ever characterized the organization. The invitations, therefore, which were given out, found none of the recipients unwilling to respond, and on last evening there was assembled in the rooms of the association as brilliant and fashionable a circle as we have witnessed in the city.

The ladies participating in the festivities of the evening were in full dress, their beautiful toillettes of silks, glittering *coiffures* and sweeping trains heightened the charms of the wearers. The gentlemen came in evening dress.

The gentlemen who had charge of the dancing did not allow their friends to become restive, but quickly put them to dancing to the sweet music of Shatc's band. We regret not having the names of the gentlemen of the committees who spared no pains to make the ball a complete success.

The hall was opened by a march, followed by the lancers, waltzes, polkas, quadrilles, were then given at brief intervals. The neatly printed programmes announced 18 dances, terminating with a charming waltz.

The supper was in thorough keeping with everything else, *the very best of everything*, and that in generous profusion.

The usual reception and cloak rooms for ladies and gentlemen were provided, and everything was arranged that could contribute to the comfort and convenience of the guests.

Merry faces on every hand, beautiful ladies, gallant and tastefully dressed *beaux chevalier*, a flood of light, sweet music and a general air of pleasure, such is the picture present to us last night at the Concordia ball.

A HEAVY SEIZURE.

Engine and Train of Cars in Limbo.

A levy was made in this city yesterday afternoon just before dark by Deputy C. W. Wells which will give our people something to talk about a day or two. This was the seizure of an engine, baggage car, and three passenger boxes, belonging to the Air-Line railroad. These were seized by virtue of an attachment in favor of Grant, Alexander & Co., against the Air-Line road. An engine and cars were levied on several months ago by Messrs. Grant, Alexander & Co., but were replevied, Gen. Austell going upon the bond as security. We learn that Gen. Austell has seen proper to withdraw the bond, and hence the descent of the sheriff. The trouble has grown out of a note for some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars, made by the Air-Line railroad and endorsed by Grant, Alexander & Co. The attachment is to preserve themselves against loss upon the note. The property levied upon consists of the old switch engine Wofford, which looks as if it were in its latter days, and four cars which are very valuable. The train remained upon the Macon & Western railroad track last night near the Whitehall street crossing. The engine was chained to the track, doubtless to prevent her running away. Quite a crowd gathered around the spot yesterday afternoon. We suppose the road will replevy it to-day.

S. H. Hughes, of New York city, Hon. A. T. Akerman, of Cartersville, T. H. Brobston, of Madison Judge P. B. Robinson, of Greensboro, W. M. Tumlin, of Cuthbert, are in the city.

MR. MUNDAY, of Norcross, a gentleman who has recently professed religion, preached in James' hall, to quite a good number yesterday afternoon.

THE proceedings of the State Sunday School Convention will appear in to-morrow's CONSTITUTION, and in the next weekly. Parties desiring copies will send in their orders at once.

Ladies who wish traveling and walking suits and millinery, will call in at Mrs. McCormick.

POLICE NEWS.—Some half-dozen city arrests were made last night. Old offenders mainly. No state cases.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

We have just received and opened for inspection an immense stock of fresh, new and seasonable Summer Goods, among which we offer during the next week 40 pieces new Black Grenadines from 15 cents per yard up; 75 pieces Fancy Dress Goods from 12½ cents per yard up; 150 pieces of French and American Jaconet and Dress Muslin from 15 cents per yard up, the best value ever offered in Atlanta; 350 pieces Linens, Cottonades, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Jeans for mens' boys' and youths' wear.

350 dozen hosiery for ladies' misses and children and mens' wear, from ten cents a pair up.

500 pairs Ladies' Kid Gloves and Lisle Thread Gloves from 10 cents a pair up.

100 dozen Ladies and Gentlemens' Linen handkerchiefs from 5 cents a piece up.

250 Cotton and Silk Parasols, 450 Fans, 275 Ladies' Silk Ties, 600 dozen Towels from 10 cents a piece up, 200 dozen Napkins, 50 pieces Table Damask.

500 Black Lace Points and Saques at a reduction of fully 50 per cent. from former prices.

350 pieces brown and bleached domestics of all the known brands, fully 10 per cent. cheaper than these goods are sold elsewhere.

BLACK GOODS! BLACK GOODS!

We offer a full line of Black Lawns, French and American; Black Alpacas, Black Tamise, Black Bombazines, at an immense reduction from our former popular prices.
STEINHEIMER BROS.,
48 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.
may23-3t.

"THE PHYSICIAN RECOMMENDS A TOUR TO THE SPRINGS,"

And immediately the query, "Where will I be able to buy a trunk large enough to hold all my clothes and other things necessary for a long summer trip?" We answer: Steinheimer Bros, No. 48 Whitehall street, is *the place* where you will be able to purchase one of those fine, substantial and well arranged Saratoga Trunks, Sole Leather Trunks, Satchels, Valises and Bags. The Great Southern Trunk Warehouse can supply you with the article you want. Call and examine our immense stock.
STEINHEIMER BROS.
may23 3t 48 Whitehall street.

STONE MOUNTAIN GO TO TOCCOA FALLS.

We congratulate our many friends that the Manager of the Rope Walking Excursion to Toccoa Falls on Saturday, May 29th, have secured the Stone Mountain Band to discourse the music on that day. This with the Professor's daring feats over the Falls on the tight rope, and the Grand Ball at the Falls House at night, will make this the most attractive excursion of the season. Arrangements have been made so that those wishing to remain over to a late train can do so. may22—deod1w

TRAVELERS should not put up with the badly washed collars that are sent to them by hotel laundries, but wear the Elmwood, which always looks well. may25—d1t

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer,

100 ACRES OF LAND

Divided Into Six Farms.

I WILL sell at the City Hall, on Tuesday the 1st day of June, sale-day, one hundred acres of land, being the south half of land lot 121, two miles south of Atlanta, on the Macon Railroad. The tract is divided into SIX FARMS, as per plat, running water on each lot. The public road from Atlanta to Griffin runs through the land, giving a handsome residence site to the different lots. The western line is on the Macon Railroad. The land lies well. Parties desiring small farms, near the city, on the public road, will please get a plat and go and examine it before the sale.

Terms—One-half cash; balance in twelve months, with 10 per cent. interest.
GEO. W. ADAIR,
may23—d3t Real Estate Agent.

POTATO PLANTS.

I HAVE 750,000 (more or less) potato plants for sale at reasonable prices. All orders along the line of the different railroads, as well as those in the city, will receive prompt attention. Apply to or address A. L. Fowler, No. 204, Marietta street, or H. W. Smith on the premises, west Simpson street, near city limits.
A. L. FOWLER.
may 14 1w.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court fort Northern District of Georgia—In the matter Robert M. Young—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Robert M. Young, of Calhoun, in the county of Gordon, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the said District Court. April 16, 1875.
JOEL C. FAIN, Assignee,
apr16—d1aw3w Calhoun, Georgia.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, May 24, 1875.

Cotton closed dull at 14¼.

RECEIPTS AT ALL UNITED STATES PORTS.

	1874.	1875.
Saturday	3,863	3,050
Sunday and Monday	5,192	2,871
Tuesday	3,011	
Wednesday	3,751	
Thursday	3,178	
Friday	3,754	
Various	176	
Total	22,925	5,921

Showing a decrease of 3,134 bales compared with corresponding day of last year.

FINANCIAL.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, May 24.—Money easy at 2½a3. Sterling dull at 7½. Gold dull at 16¼. Governments dull but strong. State bonds quiet and nominal.

Stocks closed active with a better feeling; Central 104½; Erie 19¾; Lake Shore 65½; Illinois Central 103; Pittsburg 90¾; Northwestern 38¼; preferred 52¾; Rock Island 102¾.

Sub-treasury balances—gold, $54,490,933; currency $46,604,300. The sub-treasurer paid out $30,000 on account of interest, and $53,800 for bonds. Custom receipts $214,000.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—Gold 16. Exchange—New York sight ⅜ premium; sterling $5 65½.

LONDON, May 24.—Throckmorton street crowded. Sales of Erie at 18¼, 18½a18.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

Special to The Constitution.

Receipts at all ports to-day	2,871
Exports to Great Britain to day	18,953
Exports to continent	500
Consolidated receipts	5,921
Consolidated exports	24,804
Stock at all ports	358,356

NEW YORK, May 24.—Gold closed at 16¼.

Cotton—New classification: Spots closed dull; low middlings 15⅝; middlings 16⅛; sales to exports 196; spinners 204; speculation 514.

Futures closed easy; sales 20,100 bales: May 15 15-16a15 31-32; June 15 15-16a15 31-32, July 16 3-32a16⅛; August 16⅛a16 9-32; September 16 1-16; October 15 21-32; November 15 15-32a15 17-32; December 15½; January 15⅝a15 11-16; February 15 25-32a15 27-32; March 16⅛a16 9-16; April 16 7-32a16⅛.

Associated Press Dispatches.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Cotton dull; sales 451 bales at 16⅛a16¼.

Net receipts 108 bales; gross 3,909.

Futures closed weak: sales 20,100 bales; May 15 15-16a15 31-32; June 15 15-16a15 31-32; July 16 3-32a16⅛; August 16¼a16 9-32; September 16 1-16; October 15 21-32; November 15 15-32a15 17-32; December 15½a15 17-32; January 15⅝a15 11-16; February 15 25-32a15 27-32; March 16⅛a16 9-16; April 16 7-32a16⅛.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24—Cotton in fair demand; middling 15⅝; net receipts 823 bales; gross 1,090; exports to Great Britain 7,338; coastwise 840; sales 1,800; stock 84,300.

MOBILE, May 24.—Cotton weak; middlings 15; low middlings 14½; good ordinary 14; net receipts 188 bales; exports coastwise 279; sales 250.

CHARLESTON, May 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 15⅝a15¾; low middlings 15¼; good ordinary 14½a14¾; net receipts 266 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,944; coastwise 530; sales 150; stock 94,443.

SAVANNAH, May 24—Cotton dull; middlings 15½; low middlings 15⅛; good ordinary 14¾; net receipts 504 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,642; coastwise 1,195; sales 365.

GALVESTON, May 24.—Cotton dull and in limited demand; middlings 14¾; net receipts 65 bales; exports coastwise 38; sales 543.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—Cotton dull and easy; middlings 15⅝; net receipts 22 bales; gross 110; exports coastwise 250; sales 40.

NORFOLK, May 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 15½a15⅝; net receipts 585 bales; exports coastwise 250; sales 100.

BOSTON, May 24.—Cotton dull; middlings 16¾; net receipts 19 bales; gross 20; sales 120 bales.

WILMINGTON, May 24.—Cotton nominal; middlings 15; net receipts 88 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 16½; net receipts 133 bales; gross 209.

MEMPHIS, May 24.—Cotton steady; middlings 15; net receipts 132 bales; shipments 381; sales 650; stock 20,027.

AUGUSTA, May 24—Cotton in fair demand; offerings small; middlings 15¼; low middlings 15; good ordinary 14¼; net receipts 42 bales; sales 167.

PROVISION MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Flour dull; prices strongly in buyers' favor; southern flour quiet and heavy; common to fair extra $5 10a$6; good to choice extra $6 05a$8 25. Wheat 1a2c lower; limited demand; winter red western $1 31a$1 38; amber western $1 39a$1 41; white western $1 37a$1 43. Corn heavy; 3a5c lower; large receipts unsound corn and a decided advance in freights have a depressing effect; soft western mixed 75a77; prime to choice 78a82; yellow western 80a82½; choice new western mixed in store 78. Oats heavy and decidedly lower; mixed western 74a75; white western 75a78. Coffee very quiet; Rio telegrams unfavorable; cargoes held at 18a18¾ gold Rio. Sugar dull and nominal; fair to good refining 8a8¼; prime refined quiet at 8¾; granulated 10, 10⅜a10⅝; powdered 11; crushed 11¼a11½. Molasses dull and declining. Rice very quiet. Tallow firm at 8¾a8⅞. Rosin dull at $1 95a$2 00 for strained. Turpentine dull at 34½. Pork lower; new job lots $21 50. Lard lower; prime steam 15. Whisky without decided change. Freights firmer; cotton by steam 5-16.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—Flour very quiet; Howard street and western superfine $4 50a$5; Rio brands $6 75. Wheat dull; Maryland red $1 30a$1 40; amber $1 43a$1 45. Corn weak and lower; southern white 85; yellow 80a81; western mixed 81. Oats—southern active at 82a83. Rice nominal. Provisions dull and weak. Pork lower at $21a$22. Bacon shoulders 9½a9¾. Lard dull, heavy and unchanged. Coffee firm; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes 16a18⅝. Whisky nominal at $1 22a$1 23. Sugar quiet and firm.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and declining at 74a75. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard nominal; steam 15; kettle 15¼a15½. Bacon dull; shoulders 9⅝; clear rib 12¾; clear 13.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—Flour unchanged; extra $4 50a$5; extra family $5 50a$6; No. 1, $6 25; fancy $6 75a$7 25. Corn nominal at 79a80. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork nominally $22. Bacon—shoulders 9¾; clear rib 12¾; clear 13¾. Lard—prime steam 15½; tierce 16; keg 16½. Whisky $1 15. Bagging firm 13a14.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Flour dull. Corn active and weak; No. 2 mixed regular 64½. Pork in fair demand and unsettled at $1 20a$1 30. Lard quiet and weak at 14¾. Whisky quiet and firm at $1 17.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Flour unsettled; closing flat; scarcely anything done. Corn dull and lower; car lots No. 2 mixed 65½a66; 64½ bid for round lots. Whisky nominally $20. Pork lower at $21 25. Bacon quiet; jobbing and order lots: shoulders 9⅜a9½; clear rib 12⅝a13; clear 12½a13½; round lots of clear 12. Lard dull; kettle 15.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—Flour firm; superfine $5 39½; treble extra $6 50a$7 50; choice $7 75a$7 87½. Corn easier at 90. Coffee firmer; fair to prime 17⅝a18⅜. Pork dull and heavy; repacked $21 50; original $22 62½, as to weight. Bacon dull; shoulders nominally 9¼; clear rib 13⅛; clear sides 13¾. Lard dull; refined tierce 15½; keg 16. Sugar quiet. Molasses—jobbing common 40a50; fair 50a55; prime to choice 60a70.

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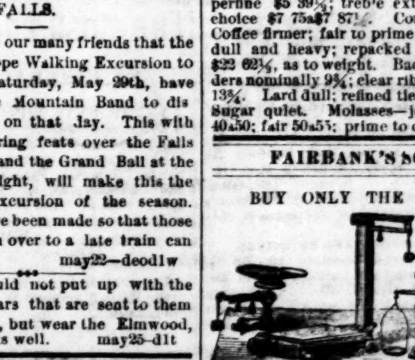

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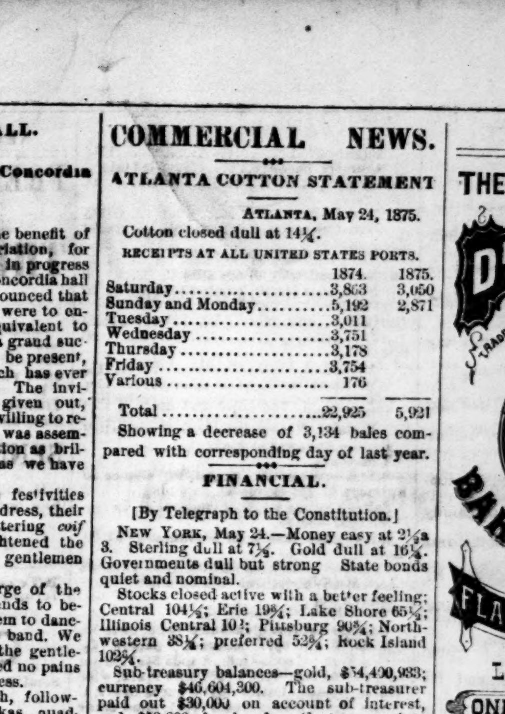

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1,025 Cash Prizes amounting to $350,
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Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Benjamin F. Chastain—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Benjamin F. Chastain, of Morganton, Fannin county, Georgia, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the said District Court. April 28, 1875.
WM. FRANKLIN, Assignee,
Morganton, Fannin county, Georgia.
may11—d1aw3w

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF MACON & BRUNSWICK RAILROAD,
MACON, GA., April 7, 1875.

IN accordance with an order issued from the Executive Department of this State, published herewith, will be sold on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., at the depot of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, in the city of Macon, Bibb county, Georgia, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, the MACON & BRUNSWICK RAILROAD, extending from the city of Macon to Brunswick, in Glynn county, Georgia—a distance of one hundred and eighty-six miles, with the branch road extending from Cochran to Hawkinsville, a distance of ten miles, and about five miles of side track on the main line of the road, and about two miles of extension in said city of Brunswick, together with the franchise, equipments and other property of said company, consisting of its road-bed, superstructure, right of way, motive power, rolling stock, depots, freight and section houses, machine shops, carpenter shops, grounds, furniture, machinery, tools and materials connected therewith.

Also, the following property of said company, to-wit: Tracts or parcels of land Nos. 1, 3 and 4 in District Twenty, and Nos. 124, 126, 131, 144, 145, 146, 151, 155, 156 and 157, in District Twenty-one, all lying and being in Pulaski county, Georgia, and containing each two hundred and two and a half (202½) acres.

Also, a certain tract or parcel of land in the city of Brunswick, known as the wharf property of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company.

Also, one-half (undivided) of lots Nos. 3 and 4 of block 57, in the city of Macon, known in the locality as the Guard House property.

Also, city lots Nos. 1, 2 and a portion of No. 3, in square No. 55, in the city of Macon.

Also, a tract or parcel of land in said city of Macon, there known as "Camp Oglethorpe," containing ten acres, more or less.

Also, city lots Nos 1 and 7, in block No. 10, in Southwest Macon.

Also, city lots Nos. 3 and 5, in square No. 13, in the said city of Macon, with the buildings thereon.

Also, tract or parcel of land No. 217, in District Three, Wayne county, Georgia, and four hundred and forty shares of stock in the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, certificate 1,059.

The foregoing property will be offered for cash, for the bonds of this State, or the first mortgage bonds of the company, indorsed in behalf of the State, under and authority of the act approved December 3d, 1866.
E. A. FLEWELLEN,
Receiver Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GA., April 5, 1875.

Whereas, by virtue of the authority given in the second section of an act entitled "An act to extend the aid of the State to the completion of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, and for other purposes," approved December 3, 1866, an order was issued from this department on the 2d of July, 1873, seizing and taking possession of all the property of said railroad company, and placing the same in the hands of an agent for the State, to be held, managed, and the earnings applied in accordance with the provisions of said second section of said act; and,

Whereas, among other provisions of said second section of said act, it is expressly provided that, after the seizure of all the property of said company as aforesaid, the Governor "shall sell the said road and its equipments, and other property belonging to said company, in such manner and at such times as in his judgment may best subserve the interest of all concerned," and having become satisfied that it will be for the best interest of the State and all concerned that all the property of the company seized under said order be sold at an early day, it is, therefore,

Ordered, that all the property seized as aforesaid now in the possession of Edward A. Flewellen, Receiver of the property of Macon & Brunswick Railroad Company, under said order, be sold to the highest bidder, at public outcry, at the depot of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, in the city of Macon, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., on the first Tuesday in June next.

The said sale will be made for cash, for bonds of this State, or the first mortgage bonds of the company indorsed in behalf of the State under the authority of the act approved December 3, 1866. It is further

Ordered, that the said Edward A. Flewellen, as Receiver aforesaid, make out an advertisement under this order, setting forth with requisite particularity all the property to be sold as aforesaid, and publish the same in such public gazettes in this State and in the city of New York as in his judgment will give proper publication to said sale.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Executive Department, at the Capitol, in Atlanta, the day and year above written.
JAMES M. SMITH, Governor.
By the Governor.
J. W. WARREN, Secretary Executive Department. apr14—d1aw7w

Assignee's Sale.

IN pursuance to an order of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, I will sell on the premises, Monday, 31st May instant, at 10 o'clock, to the highest bidder, at public auction, free from incumbrances, that tract or parcel of land known as a part of city lot No. 18, fronting 28 feet on Forsyth street, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, and running back one hundred feet, adjoining the property owned by J. H. Callaway and John T. Grant. Said property belonging to the estate of Andrew T. Finney, bankrupt. TERMS CASH. May 10, 1875. C. F. AKERS,
may11—d1aw20d Assignee.

Assignee's Notice.

DISTRICT Court of the United States—Northern District of Georgia—In bankruptcy, in the matter of Ansel B. Phelps, bankrupt.

This is to give notice once a week, for three successive weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Ansel B. Phelps, of Cobb county, Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
NOAH R. FOWLER,
may12—d1aw3w Assignee.

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Ordinary's Office, May 8, 1875.

SAMUEL BRADLEY has applied for exemption of personalty and I will pass upon the same, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 21st day of May, 1875, at my office.
DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary,
may9—w2t Fulton county.

THE DREAM.

[From the Japanese.]

I waited for my darling all through the summer noon;
The crimson flame of sunset came, and then the silver moon!
And, hearing not in silence deep a bird or blossom stir,
I laid me down and slumbered that I might dream of her.

In sweet and simple Beauty, with blush the breezes gave,
As lithe as willow bending beside the wimpling wave,
She rises 'mid sleep's darkness, like star through mist that shines,
Or fairy flower in branching bower among the forest pines.

The spring is laughing from her lip, the summer warms her breast,
Upon her head the darkling skies of cloudy autumn rest,
While winter takes her tiny hand, and covers it with snow:
Yet warm and soft its tender touch! My happy pulses glow!

Alas! the joy is fading, the lovely face grows dim,
The vision bright, the rosy light, in mingling shadows swim,
But o'er me bend delicious smiles, and eyes with love that beam:
Her own bright self has broken her image in the dream!

KAJIN.

—*From the Japan Mail, published at Yokohama, March 10.*

BREVITIES.

—Bessie Turner talks of studying for the opera. She will make her debut in "La Sonnambula."

—No fewer than twenty thousand varieties of wine were sampled at the Vienna exhibition, and the commissioners are puckered for life.

—Mrs. Tilton has abandoned her intention of taking a summer boarding house at Cornwall in consequence of an accident to her mother, Mrs. Morse.

—Preston Campbell, late of Shelburn, Ind., deserves a place in this column. He seasoned his oysters with strychnine, and adjourned sine die.

—An Ohio woman who has been reading of the popularity of triplets and twins, did the best she could, but it was only a little creature with two feet on each leg.

—Mrs Yoshida, wife of the Japanese minister at Washington, makes no effort to learn to speak the English language, and sits smilingly by while her husband entertains their callers.

—The young thoroughbreds sold in Kentucky this spring have brought high prices, considering the scarcity of money. The prices for two-year olds ranged from $300 to $2,500.

—The Rev. James Beecher, youngest brother of the defendant, has quit. He has bought a farm 40 miles from Poughkeepsie, and will not venture into the pulpit again.

—"If whisky straight makes a fellow walk crooked," said Guzzlum, "why should crooked whisky make a man walk straight." The last seen of Guzzlum, he was arguing this point with a lamp post, whom he addressed as Corkison Robscrew.

—An almost ridiculous use of steam is found on Duck river, Tennessee, on which placid stream a steamboat, drawing only twelve inches of water, and having a grist mill on board, wanders up and down, stopping wherever she is wanted to grind a bushel or two of corn for the farmers of the territory.

—They have hitherto fed the snakes in in the garden of Plants in Paris, on live rats, which satisfy the snakes and nearly every one else; but the other day a rat became unreasonable, and differed with a snake worth 2,000f., as to who should eat and who should be eaten. He killed the snake, and now they will kill the rats before they put them in, and won't give the old fellows a chance.

—Brigham Young is vastly elated at the refusal of the courts to enforce payment of alimony to Ann Eliza, *pendente lite*. He has addressed her an affectionate note, in which he says: "My dear Ann: if you want to come back, on trial, and pay your own board, I think we can manage to rig up a cot for you in the garret.

—Women require more sleep than men, and farmers less than those engaged in other occupations. Editors, reporters, printers and telegraph operators require no sleep at all. Lawyers can sleep as much as they choose, as they will thus be kept out of mischief. Clergymen are allowed to sleep 24 hours, and to put their parishioners to sleep once a week.

—They are playing practical jokes on Col. Sellers in the rural districts. In the turnip dinner there are three pared apples on top of the dish of turnips, which the actors eat instead of real turnips. The other night it happened that somebody had spied the apples and eaten them. This fact was not known till just as they were wanted. Luckily there were more apples at hand. There was a short but exciting apple-paring contest, and Sellers was spared the necessity of munching raw turnips.

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, May 24.—Cotton quiet; sales 122 bales; uplands 16⅛; Orleans 16⅜.

Futures opened steadier; May 16 1-16; June 16 1-16a16 3 32; July 16¼; August 1 ⅝ a16 13-32.

Flour dull and declining. Wheat quiet and nominally lower. Corn dull and strongly downward. Pork heavy; mess $21 50. Lard heavy; steam 15⅛. Turpentine dull at 35. Rosin steady at $1 95a$2 05 for strained. Freights firm.

Stocks active and very unsettled. Money 2. Gold 16⅛. Exchange—long $4 87½; short $4 90½. Governments little doing, but strong. State bonds quiet and nominal.

LIVERPOOL, May 24.—noon—Cotton firm; middling uplands 7⅝; middling Orleans 8a8⅛; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings delivered in July or August 8; shipments of new crop on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings 8⅛.

LIVERPOOL, May 24, 2:30 P. M.—Cotton sales on basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings delivered in July or August 7 15-16; cotton sales include 6,800 bales American.

LONDON, May 24.—Erie 59⅛a59¼.

PARIS, May 24.—Rentes 64f 55c.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Arrived—Canima. Arrived out—City of Berlin.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.] CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., May 24, 1875.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD— Buying.....$1 13 Selling.....$1 15
SILVER— Buying.....$1 05 Selling.....$1 10
EXCHANGE— Buying at.....par Selling.....¼ prem
BONDS— Georgia 6s.....80a82 Aug'sta City 8s. 81a83; Georgia 7s.....90a92 Georgia R. R.....90a92; Atlanta Water. 73a75 A. & W. P. R. R. 91a92; Atlanta City 7s. 70a73 Savannah City..82a..; Atlanta City 8s. 81a83
STOCKS— Ga. R. R. ...78a82 A & W. P. R. R. 65a70; C. R. R. ...56a60

Atlanta Produce Market.

PORK—car load.....7¾ gross.
BEEF CATTLE.....2a5
EGGS.....13
BUTTER— Country.....52a30
POULTRY— grown chickens.....30a35; Geese.....50; Ducks.....20a25
FEATHERS.....50
BEESWAX.....25
RAGS.....2½a3
DRIED FRUIT— Peaches, unpeeled.....none; Peaches peeled.....none; Apples, peeled.....none

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN— prime white.....$1 10
MEAL.....$1 10
GRITS.....$6 50
WHEAT—nominal
BUCKWHEAT—per bbl.....$10 00
OATS.....80
PEAS— Clay.....$1 30; Mixed.....$1 30
HAY— Timothy.....$1 60a1 75; Tennessee.....$1 25a1 50; Clover.....$1 40
FLOUR— Fancy.....$7 75a8 00; Extra family.....$7 25a7 50; Family.....$6 75a7 00; Extra.....$6 00a6 25; Superfine.....$5 75
BACON— Clear sides.....none; Clear rib sides.....14; Shoulders.....11
BULK MEATS— Clear sides.....none; Clear rib sides.....13; Shoulders.....10; Hams.....12½
LARD— Tierces.....17a17½; Kegs and cans.....18a18½; Buckets.....18a18½
HAMS— Sugar-cured.....15½; Country bacon.....14a14½
MOLASSES.....44
SYRUPS— New York.....60a75; New Orleans.....75a80
MACKEREL— No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits.....$1 75; No. 2 half bbls $6 50; kits.....$1 50; No. 3 bbls $11 50; ½ bbls $5 50; kts $1 20
COFFEE— Rio.....22a24; Java.....36
SUGAR— A.....11½; White extra C.....11½; Yellow C.....10a10½; Demerara.....10½a11; Yellows, N. O. fair to choice...8½a10½

Rope—Annawakee 25a27.
Ties—6a7½.
Spices—pepper 28; ginger 18; alspice 20; nutmegs $1 75; cloves 50.
Salt—Virginia $2 00; Liverpool $1 75.
Vinegar—34a40.
Soap—poor man's $3 50; laundry $2 50; English crown $3 75.
Potatoes—Early rose $5 00; Goodrich $5; peerlees $5 00.
Starch—6½.
Rice—bbls 8½; tierces 8½.
Coffee—Rio 23a25; LaGuira none; Java 38.
Soda—kegs 6½; assorted papers 7½.
Crackers—C soda 4½a6c; A soda 5½a7; butter 5a7; pic-nic 5a7; oyster 6a8; milk 9½a12; wine 10a12; Boston butter 10a12; sugar 8½a10; C cream 8½a10; lemon cream 9½a11; hand-made sugar jumbles 18a16; hand-made lemon cakes 14a16; hand-made tea-cakes 15a20; hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 10a13; spice cakes 10a12; ginger snaps 9a12; ginger bread 8a9.
Candy—assorted stick, per box, $3 50a3 75; fancy 18a35.
Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oysters, per dozen $1a1 10; 2 lb. oysters, per dozen, $2 25a2 50; sardines, per case, $17a18 0; salmon, per dozen $2 50; lobsters, per dozen, $2 40; tomatoes, per dozen, $1 75a2 00; peaches, per dozen, $2 50a2 75; pineapples $2 50a2 75; green corn $2 50; green peas 2 lbs $2 25a2 75; Lima beans 2 lbs. $2a2 25; eaglebrand milk 1 lb $3a3 25.
Pickles, Mustard and Sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75a2; qts per case $3a3 25; half gals $4 50a5; gals, half doz $3 25a3 50; half bbls. $6 50a8; English pickles, pts $4 25a5; Colman's mustard per doz $2a2 25; French mustard per doz, $2a2 35; Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $5a5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25a1 50; qts $2 25a2 50; pepper sauce red $1 25a1 50; green $1 50a1 75.
Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25a2 50; vanilla $2 75a3; assorted $2 25a2 50.
Sardines—qrs $17a17 50.
Fire Crackers—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per box, $3 50.
Teas—Oolong 75a$1; imperial 75a$1; gunpowder 75a$1.
Cheese—State dairy 15a18½.
Onions—silver skin, very choice $5 50a6; red $5 50a6.
Apples—choice to fancy $5a6.
Oranges—Louisiana, each 2½a3½.
Lemons—per box $7 50a$8.
Raisins—Layers, whole, per box $3 50a4; half $1 85a2; quarters $1.
Currants—per lb. 10a12½.
Citron—Leghorn, per lb 40a45; English Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb, new 25old 17½.
Dates—in 25 and 30 boxes, per lb 12½a15
Prunes—in bbls, per lb 12½a14.
Nuts and Almonds—Languedoc 25½a27½; pecan nuts 11a15, Brazil nuts 15; English walnuts 16a20; filberts 15a17½.
Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice per bushel $2 00; Wilmington fancy per lb 10.
Sundries—Dried herring 60a75; Bologna sausage 12½a15; Atmore's mince meat 12c per lb in half bbls.
Wood Ware—2 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets, per dozen $3 50; 3 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets per doz $3 60; 2 hp brass-bound juniper buckets $6; 3 hp juniper buckets $7; 2 hp painted buckets $2 50a3 00; well buckets $6a6 50; painted tubs, 3 in nest, $3 65a3 75; No. 18 sieves per doz. $2 25; brooms, per doz, $2 75a4 50; matches, parlor per gross $3 25; ball boxes per doz $3 00.
Lime—35a50; hydraulic $1 50.
Cement—$3 50a$4.
Concentrated Lye, per case, $8 50; potash, per case, $8 00.
Copperas—4c.
Kerosene Oil—18a20.
Blacking—35a70.
Candles—17½.
Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50.
Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.
Nails—For 12d, 10d, $3 75. per keg additional for diminishing sizes.
Powder—per keg rifle $6 50; blasting $4 50.
Shot—drop, per bag, $2 40; buck, per bag, $2 75.
Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $11a13 50; steel 20a22; shovels—Ames' 12a$14 50; horse and mule shoes 7a8; horse shoe nails 20a30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes by carload 3c; do. less than carload 3¼a4; sundry sizes carload 3⅜a3¾; sundry sizes less than carload 3⅝a5¼; steel, 3 to 4 inch, 1c extra; do. 4 to 10 inch, 2c; horse-shoe ½ extra; tire ¼ extra.
Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 26a28; good 29a33; white oak 40a50; black upper 40a55.
Wool—Washed 35a50c; unwashed 25c.
Yarn—$1 20.
Seeds—Clover $9 00; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3 25; blue grass $2; herd's grass 2 25; Hungarian millet $2.

Tobacco.

Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per pound 50a55; do., 11-in old 55a60; medium, 11-in old 65a85, good 11-in old 68a75; fine 11-in. old 75a85; bright navys 60a65; bright grs. 12 in 60a65; good 70a75; fine 85a90; 12-inch pounds, good 75a90; very fine, Gravely $1 10; fine cut, home made 80a85; Sunny Side, per gross $10 70; Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per lb. $1 10; Log Cabin $1 10; Calhoun $1 25; Stults AAAA $1 10
Smoking—Durham, per pound 65a75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a2; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case 50; The Weed 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 65; Little Joker 65; case 60, Louisiana Perique $3; Virginity $1 50; Cawice $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish $1 25.

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 45 to $1 90, 80 per cent., $1 20, white Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 45 to $3 00; Bourbon from $1 45 to $5; proof rye $1 45 to $6; apple brandy $2 25 to $2 50; peach Brandy from $2 50 to $3; ginger brandy from $1 45 to $2 00; cognac from $1 75 to $3; pure imported from $8 to $12; domestic $1 75a3; Jamaica rum $3 50a4 50; pure cherry brandy from 1 45 to $1 75; gin from $1 75 to $2 75; pure imported from $4 to $6; rum from $1 50 to $4; pure port wine from $2 to $6; sherry wine from $2 to $6; claret in cases $6 per dozen; golden crown champagne, pints, $16, quarts, $14; Heidsic & Co., pints, $30, quarts $28.

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks c; chuck 12½c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, ½c. Mutton 12½a15c. Veal 15c.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 25c; Conestoga C C A 18c; Lewiston A 30 inch 20c; Biddeford A 13½c; A A 17c; A A A 20c; B 12½c; Minnehaha 7-8 22½c; A C A 30 inch 23c; Pittsfield 7½; Eagle and Phoenix 4-4 26c; 8? in. 24.
Stripes—American 12c; Arasapha 12 1-2c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Uncasville A 11 to 12c.
Corset Jeans—Kearsage 12½c.; Laconia 11½c; Naumking Sateen 13½c.
Osnaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 10½c; Trion factory 14c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14; 6 o 12½.
Paper Cambrics—Manville 7½; Lonsdale 7½ Masonville 8c; S S & Sons 8c; Garner 7½c high colors 8½c.
Glazed Cambrics—Ellerton 6½c; Franklin 6½c; Harmony 6½, high colors, 7c.
Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 35c; Cuba 22½c; Fairfax 16c; Gulf mill 22½c; Hillside 10½c; Pacific R. R. 37½c; Preferred Doeskin 37½c; Red Cloud 20; Missouri 22; Port Royal 25; Atlas 30; Lewellyn 23½; West Lake 28½c.
Dress Goods—corded alpacas 22½c; 3-4 solid 17a18; fancy delaines 20; Balermo stripes 22.
Linseys—12½a20c.
Flannels—white 22½a40; red 20a40; shaker 50a3?.
Prints—Amoskeag 8½; Arnold's specialty 9½; Albion 9; Ancona 8a9; Bedford 7½a8½; Conestoga 8½a9; Dunnell's 9, Garner's 9; Hartel's 9, Sprague 8½a9; Gloucester 8½a9; Simpson's black 9, Simpson's grays 9; American 8½a9; Freeman's side bands 8; Allen's 8½a9.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 10; 7-8 8½; yarns $1 25; sewing and knitting thread 50c.
Augusta and Graniteville—3-4 shirting 6½ cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 8½ per yard; 4-4 sheetings 10 per yard; 7-8 drill 10½ per yard.
Concord Mills—Jeans 65; cashmarets plain 65; cassimeres twilled 75a$1 15; cadet grey $1 25.
Eagle and Phoenix—stripes 11; fancies, fashion 12½c; checks 13; Georgia plaids 12½c.

Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

Amoskeag A 36 in. 14c; Z 33 in. 9c. Arkwright 36 in. 15½c. Auburn 8. 36 in. 13½c. Boott E 36 in. 9c; R 28 in. 7½c. Cabot ¼ 10c; 36 in. 11½c. Canoe 27 in. 6c. Fruit of the Loom 36 in. 13c. Gem of the Spindle 14c. Hope 36 in. 12c. Linwood 36 in. 12½c Lonsdale 36 in. 12½c. Social L. 36 in. 10c Suffolk L. 36 in. 7c. Wamsutta OXX 36 in 15½c; OHH 36 in. 18c. Wessacumcon H. 33 in. 9c. Tuscarora 15½. Pocahontas 12½. Seaside 13½. Holmesville 13. Rosebud 13 Ticonderoga 33 in. 11½. Columbia 9½. Ballou & Son 10a7½a9. Chestnut Hill 9½. Diamond Hill 12. White river 10. Roger Williams 10½. Grant Mills 8. Red Dog 7.
Domestic Ginghams — Gloucester 9 1-2 Lancaster 12c; Baird 10c.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 6 50; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3½; Epsom salts, per lb, 6; madder, per lb, 16a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 25; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 00a1 30; quinine, per ounce, $2 50; saltpetre, per lb, 12a15; copal varnish, per gal, $2 00a3 50; Japan varnish, per gal, $1 25a1 75; coach varnish, per gal, $3 50a6 00; white lead, per lb, 9½a12; white lead, pure per lb, 14a15; castor oil, per gal, $1 15; stock powders, per doz, $1 25a1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $3 75a5 00; gum assafoetida 40a50; acid, sulphuric, carboy, 11 20; petro oil, per gal, 38a40; turpentine, per gal, 50; catechu, per lb, 9½; flaxseed, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00a2 25; raw linseed oil, per gal, $1 10; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $2 40; sweet oil, per gal, $2 00; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75a2 00; whale oil, per gal, oil, per gal, 75a$1 00; kerosene oil, per gal, $1a1 25; lard oil, per gal, $1 18a1 20; tanners

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2a2½. Waste paper—Buying prices ½c. Scrap Iron—Buying prices ½c. Old Copper—Buying prices 12a15. Twine—Paper, selling price per lb., 25; Jute 18a25; Cotton 18a40; Flax 40a80.

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New Holland Spring

THIS FAMOUS SPRING,

LOCATED on the Richmond and Atlanta Air-Line Railway, two miles from Gainesville, and fifty-seven miles from Atlanta has been leased for a term of years by the undersigned, who will be ready for the reception of guests on the

FIRST OF JUNE.

As a place of resort for health and pleasure-seekers, this Spring cannot be surpassed. Possessing, as it does, waters acknowledged by all to have superior medicinal qualities; located in a mountainous country, noted for its health-giving properties, with a cool, bracing climate—pronounced by the chief of a Geological Survey (under Jefferson's administration) to be the finest in the United States—easy of access, and with board to suit the stringency of the times, it offers advantages which recommend themselves to those who wish to find health, pleasure, and all the comforts of home

Since last season several new cabins have been erected, the original buildings renovated, and the grounds improved. My table shall be supplied with the very best, and everything in my power done to secure the comfort and enjoyment of my patrons. In proof of my ability and willingness to accomplish what I propose, I refer to the patrons of the Kimball House under my administration. These embraced the best citizens of the South, North and Northwest.

The usual accessions of Springs—Music, Ten-Pin Alley, Billiard Room, etc.—will be found here.

The most important and enjoyable feature will be a bathing pool, 20 by 40 feet, that I propose to erect especially for the use of ladies to bathe and swim in.

Another feature, which will commend itself especially to invalids, is its accessibility, the depot being within three hundred yards of the hotel. Business men will be able to get their mail and telegrams regularly.

With a determination to please, polite and attentive clerks, well drilled servants, excellent fare, and good beds, I ask, and hope to receive, the patronage of my friends and the public generally.

For further particulars and terms, send for circular. Liberal arrangements will be made to families.

Address for the present,
W. M. NICHOLLS, Proprietor,
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Prompt, Reliable, Successful.

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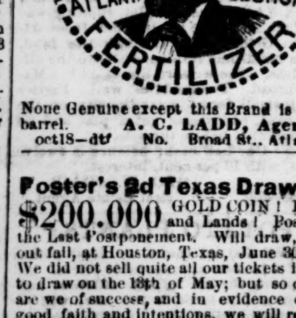
Company References—New York Bankers. Personal References—Dr. Jas. F. Bozeman, Major Campbell Wallace, General Alfred Austell. may16—dlm



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Foster's 2d Texas Drawing

$200,000 GOLD COIN! Houses and Lands! Positively the Last Postponement. Will draw, without fail, at Houston, Texas, June 30, 1875. We did not sell quite all our tickets in time to draw on the 18th of May; but so certain are we of success, and in evidence of our good faith and intentions, we will receive, in payment for Tickets, certificates of deposit in any first-class bank in the U. S., with this endorsement: "Payable only when Foster's Texas Drawing takes place." No Scaling of Prizes, but every one paid in full. Over 60,000 acres of choice land, centrally located near railroads. 17 houses, 2325 gold coin prizes among them one of $10,000, and one of $5,000. Our enterprise is endorsed by the City Council. Reliable agents wanted. Send for circulars. They will convince you we are both reliable and responsible. Tickets only $1; eleven for $10, and 23 for $20. No connection with any other similar enterprise. We are specially desirous that parties interested would write to the Banks, Merchants and Postmaster of this place (where we have lived 15 years), for information as to our reliability.
J. E. FOSTER, Manager,
may18—d&w5w Houston, Texas.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Fulton County Sheriff's Sales for June, 1875.

WILL be sold before the court house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in June next, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

A lot and the improvements on the same, situated on Mitchell street, in the first ward of the city of Atlanta, containing one half acre. On said lot is a two-story brick dwelling, and adjoins the property of Blanchard and Kountz; it being part of land lot No. 80, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of N. P. Hotchkiss, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court, in favor of James M. Smith, Governor, vs. N. P. Hotchkiss and S. A. Darnell.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract of land lying in Fulton county, Ga., being part of land lot No. 85 in the 14th district of said county, being known in the subdivision of the Lynch property as lots No. 61, 62, 63 and 64. Said lot No. 61 fronting on the west side of a street 50 feet wide, but not named, and running back west with Nos. 62, 63, 64, 201 feet on the south side, and 203 feet on the north side thereof; also part of land lot No. 84 in the 14th district, fronting 50 feet on the south side of Look street, and running back 100 feet same width, bounded on the west by Henry Alexander, and on the east by James De Foor, in county and state aforesaid. Levied on as the property of R. S. Eggleston, by virtue of and to satisfy two fi fas issued from the justice's court of the 530th district, G. M., in favor of John R. Wallace vs. R. S. Eggleston. Levies made by a bailiff and handed to me.

Also, at the same time and place, 24 boxes of canned jars, levied on as the property of I. Kendrick by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court, in favor of Henry Seltzer vs. I. Kenerick.

Also, at the same time and place, that tract of land lying in the county of Fulton, state of Georgia, in land lot No. 13 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, and more fully described, to-wit: fronting 50 feet on the south side of Wylie street, and running back 71 feet, more or less, to J. E. Wilmoth's lot. Levied on as the property of J. W. Walker, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the justice's court of the 548th district, G. M., of Clayton county, in favor of A. L. Harrison vs. J. W. Walker. Levy made by Wm. Thompson, L. C., and handed to me.

Also, at the same time and place, lots Nos. 26 and 27, subdivided by Bell & Hancock, and Wallace & Fowler, located on Savannah street 50 feet, running through to Mill street 166 feet, then fronting Mill street 50 feet, then through to Savannah street 166 feet. Levied on as the property of Wm. T. Harris, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the justice's court of the 1,026th district, G. M., in favor of J. C. Peck & Co. vs. Wm. T. Harris. Levy made by Frank L. Little, L. C., and handed to me.

Also, at the same time and place, a city lot in ward 7 of Atlanta, on the corner of Cane, Hilliard and Houston streets in said city, it being part of land lot 78 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing four acres more or less, it being the residence of Dr. W. L. Cleveland, levied on as the property of W. L. Cleveland by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of the State National Bank vs. P. H. Loud and W. L. Cleveland.

Also at the same time and place a lot on Garnett and Brotherton streets, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining Pledger and Schramm, part of land lot No. 77 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing three-fourths of an acre more or less. Levied on as the property of F. M. Fisk by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of J. L. Queen vs. F. M. Fisk. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on the corner of Chapel and Stonewall streets in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Akin, it being part of land lot No. 84, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and containing one-eighth of an acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of James M. Osborn, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Haslett & Jones vs. James M. Osborn.

Also, at the same time and place, the east half of land lot No. 96, in the 17th district of Fulton county, Georgia, adjoining the property of Donaldson on the west and Heflin on the east, and containing 101¼ acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of W. Y. Langford, to satisfy his State and county tax for 1872 and 1874.

Also, at the same time and place, one hundred and five acres of land, more or less, of land lot No. 65, in the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, the same being occupied at this time by Wm. Lowry. Levied on as the property of William A. Grier, to satisfy his tax for 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract or parcel of land, containing twenty acres, more or less, situated on the west side of Peachtree road, adjoining the property of Wesley Collier, said land being in a triangular shape, and being part of land lot No. 100, in the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Abijah S. Grady, to satisfy his tax for the year 1873

Also, at the same time and place, a lot commencing at a stake at the corner of Joseph E Brown's land the right of way of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, thence along right of way 533 feet to the corner of E. P. Howell's land, thence north 30 deg. east along Howell's line 814 feet to a stake, thence east 508 feet to the Howell's ferry road, thence south along the said road 871 feet to the line of Joseph E. Brown's land, thence west along Brown's line 10 6 feet to the begining corner, containing 23 acres, more or less, the same being part of land lot No. 150, in the 17th district originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Edward R. Sasseen, for his tax for the year 1874.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot in the city of Atlanta. Georgia, on the corner of Davis and Foundry streets, fronting 50 feet on Davis street and running back 140 feet on Foundry street, and known as lot No. 1 of the Hammock survey, being part of land lot No. 83 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of A. N. Pounds, by virtue of and to satisfy three fi. fas. issued from the Justices' Court of the 1026th district G. M., for the purchase money in favor of the Mayor and Council of Atlanta vs. A. N. Pounds. Levies made by Frank L. Little, lawful constable, and handed to me.

Also, at the same time and place, 50 acres of land lot No. 114, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, adjoining the lands of Elliott and others. Levied on as the property of Mrs. A. J. Costan and S. T. Corbally, to satisfy their State and county tax for the year 1874

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter and Hayney streets, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Mackey, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Wm. F. Wright, to satisfy his tax for the year 1874.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Fair and Peters streets, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Wallace, part of land lot No 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing two acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of W. B. Lowe, to satisfy his tax and tax of Lowe, Douglas & Dallas.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Mitchell street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Arnold and an alley, part of land lot No. 77 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 25x112 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of W. B. Lowe &, to satisfy a tax fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Peters, Fair and Wilkins streets, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Wiggins, part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅜ of an acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of E. Hulbert & Co, to satisfy their State and county tax for the year 1874.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot just outside of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Bateman, part of land lot No. 13, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing one acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of William H. Hulsey, to satisfy his State and county tax for 1874.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Forsyth street, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Callaway and W. and W. A. Railroad, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Roswell Railroad Company, to satisfy their State and county tax for 1872.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Cooper and Jones streets, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Milledge & Dallas, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅜ of an acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Robert O Douglas, to satisfy his State and county tax for 1874.

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, being parts of lots Nos. [5 and 6] five and six of the subdivision of what was known as Empire Iron works property; partly on land lot No. (79) seventy-nine and partly on land lot No. (82) eighty-two of the 14th district, of originally Henry now Fulton county, being between the Western & Atlantic R. R. and Marietta street, commencing at a point on Marietta street where O'Keef's southern line fence intersects or touches the street, and running south along the west side of the street exactly half way from O'Keef's fence to the line of Riche's lot; thence again commencing at the point where O'Keef's southern line fence touches the right of way of the Western and Atlantic railroad, and running from thence south along said right of way to a point midway between the crossing point and said right of way and the point where Riche's said line touches said right of way, thence to the said terminating point on Marietta street; levied on as the property of defendants by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Harris Richmond and Shafer vs. J. G. and H. A. Jones.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract of land measuring 24 feet, more or less, on Alabama street, commencing 24 feet from the corner of said Alabama and Loyd streets, running parallel with Loyd street 127 feet to a 12 foot alley, thence parallel with a brick house 24 feet at right angles with said line, parallel with Loyd street, thence parallel with Loyd street 127 feet to Alabama street, thence along Alabama street to the beginning point, being part of city lot No. 1, in block 3, including the land reserved to T. J. Jeffries in deed, by defendant to W. M. and E. J. Lowry, on 27th March, 1871. Levied on as the property of W. P. Chisholm, by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior court in favor of Carhart & Bro. vs. W. P. Chisholm. Property pointed out in mortgage fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot or parcel of land beginning fifty feet from the corner of Simpson and Edwards streets, on Edwards street, and running thence along Edwards street north 100 feet to the corner of lot 28 of the subdivision of Lynch property; thence west 50 feet; thence south 100 feet, thence east 50 feet to the beginning, bounded west by lot No. 34 of said subdivision and south by lot of J. C. McBurney, it being part of land lot 82 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga; Levied on as the property of D. G. Jones, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of James and Peter Lynch, executors, vs. D. G. Jones.

Also at the same time and place, lot No. one of subdivision of city lot No. one hundred and thirty-one, in block twenty-three of land lot fifty one, the same fronting thirty-nine feet on the west side of Butler street and running back the same width west fifty-eight feet and fronting also fifty-eight feet on the north side of Wheat street. And also, lot No. two of said subdivision of said city lot fronting thirty-four feet on the north side of Wheat street, and running back eighty-one feet north, and bounded on the west by the brick African church, and on the east by said lot number one and number three of said subdivision. All levied on by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the Justice's Court of the 1026th District G. M., in favor of J. M. Calhoun & son vs. Thos Martin.

Also, at the same time and place, a certain parcel of land, being part of land lot No. 51, in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, beginning on North Calhoun street, at Thrasher's line, according to city map, running thence along said street south 100 feet and back east same width 500 feet, more or less. Same as now enclosed, and being part of property formerly owned by McMillan & Snow. Levied on as the property of Emma J. Wimpy and John A. Wimpy, by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court, in favor of John A. Moody vs. Emma J. Wimpy and John A. Wimpy. Property pointed out in mortgage fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract or parcel of land to-wit: City lot No. 11, and 17½ feet of lot 12, in block No. 4; subdivision of Edward Parson's property as shown in Cooper's map of the city of Atlanta, lying in the city of Atlanta, and bounded as follows: By formerly Trebursey, now Tatnal street, by Sallie Baldwin's place and by Augustus Barnes' place. Levied on as the property of Thomas Bell, by virtue of, and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Wm. Jennings, administrator of A. Williams, deceased, vs. Thomas Bell.

Also, at the same time and place, one iron safe of Mosler, Boughman & Co.'s patent, levied on as the property of Wm. Rich & Co., by virtue of and to satisfy a distress warrant issued from the justice's court of the 1234th district G. M., in favor of G. C. Rogers vs William Rich & Co.

Also, at the same time and place, lot No. 1, of block 6, of the subdivision of the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot No. 77, in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, fronting 52 feet on the south west side of Alabama street, and running back the same width south and immediately north west along the line and bounded by Forsyth street, 140 feet to an alley, together with all the improvements on said lot. Levied on as the property of Mark W. Johnson, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of W. L. Bradley vs. Mark W. Johnson.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract or parcel of land lying partly in the city of Atlanta, bounded west by Humphries street, north by Glenn street, and adjoining the property of Burkle, Bender, R. C. Bishop, J. J. Fain, and others, it being part of land lot No. 86 in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Joel D. Simms, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Troup Superior Court in favor of Shropshire & Witherspoon vs. Joel D. Simms.

Also at the same time and place, a house and lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting on Marietta street 245 feet, thence on Pettis street 250 feet. Said lot containing two acres, being part of original land lot No. 53, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton, county. Levied on as the property of Harrison Pettis and wife, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa. issued from the justice's court of the 1,026 district G. M., in favor of Cook, Gunby & Co. vs. H. Pettis and wife. Levy made by J. R. Thompson, L. C., and handed to me.

Also, at the same time and place, all that part of land lot No. 198, lying east of Nancy's creek. Also, twenty acres out of the northeast corner of land lot No. 197—all in the 17th district of originally Henry now Fulton county. Levied on as the property of John Jones, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa issued from the Justice's Court of the 722d district G. M., in favor of Clark Howell vs. John Jones.

Also, at the same time and place a certain lot of land situated in the city of Atlanta, in Fulton county, Georgia, known as lot No. 42 in the plan of said city of Atlanta, together with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Levied on as the property of Mrs. E. A. Gordon, by virtue of, and to satisfy a mortgage fi fa issued from Fulton county Superior Court, in favor of Laura C. Camp vs. E. A. Gordon. Property pointed out in mortgage fi fa.

A. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff.
may4—d1aw4w

Fulton Sheriff's Sale for June, 1875.

WILL be sold before the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in June next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

Fifteen (15,000) thousand brick. Levied on as the property of Phillip Thurman, by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of John T. Hagan vs. Phillip Thurman.

A. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff.
apr6—w1aw8w

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a writ of mortgage fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit: FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., versus EDWARD R. SASSEEN, I have levied upon, as the property of defendant fifty acres of land. more or less, being the southern half of that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the seventeenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, being a part of lot of land number (150) one hundred and fifty, containing one hundred and one-fourth acres, more or less, that is all and every part and parcel thereof of said lot one hundred and fifty belonging to and and owned by the said Edward R Sasseen, whether the same be fifty or sixty acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, May 3, 1875.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH, United States Marshal.
ma4-d1aw5w

POSTPONED

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit: MARSHALL M. BLACKBURN versus WILLIAM S. BATTLE, I have levied upon, as the property of defendant, lots numbers 368, 369, 424, 425, 440, 441, 447, and 5½ acres of lot 496, all in the 4th district and 3d section of Bartow county, Georgia, each lot containing 40 acres, more or less, and will sell the same. at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT, between the lawful hours of sale.

Property pointed out by plaintiffs attorney.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., April 6th, 1875.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH, United States Marshal.
may4—d1aw5w

NOTICE.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 18, 1875.

I HEREBY CONSENT THAT MY WIFE Elizabeth A. Moreton, may become a free trader. F. MORETON.
apr28—d1aw4w

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

Marriage Guide. A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house.

It contains the experience and advice of a physician whose reputation is world-wide, and should be in the private drawer of every male and female throughout the entire globe. It embraces everything on the subject of the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is or how deplorable your condition.

[illegible]

DR. C. A. BOHANNAN

Cures all Private Diseases without the use of mercury. Charges reasonable. Guaranteed to cure all forms of "Spermatorrhea," or "Seminal Weakness" in from 2 to 7 weeks time. Office No. 619 North Fifth Street, bet. Washington ave. & Green, St. Louis, Mo. Established in St. Louis in 1837.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE

VIA

Atlanta and Augusta

To Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE Daily Through Passenger Train

CONNECTIONS by this line are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

Conductors on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The quickest time and sure connection made by this route.

Passengers can purchase through tickets and have their baggage checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, by four different routes, via Augusta Kingsville and Wilmington; via Columbia Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta As any other Route.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars

On all Night Trains leaving Atlanta by this Route.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find SPLENDID LINE OF STEAMSHIPS From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on sale at Montgomery West Point and Atlanta to New York via Charleston Steamships.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24-tf

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATLANTA DIVISION, Central R. R. and Banking Co. of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 10, 1874.

Change of Schedule.

ON and after Thursday, December 10, 1874, the trains between Atlanta and Carrollton will run as follows:

	Arrive.	Leave.
Carrollton		7 45 a m
Whitesburg	8 45 a m	8 55 a m
Sargents	9 15 a m	9 17 a m
Newnan	9 37 a m	9 52 a m
Sharpsburg	10 27 a m	10 29 a m
Turin	10 3? a m	10 37 a m
Senoia	10 57 a m	11 07 a m
Brooksville	11 32 a m	11 42 a m
Griffin	12 22 p m	12 36
Atlanta	2 55 p m	
RETURNING.	Arrive.	Leave.
Atlanta		1 00 p m
Griffin	3 15 p m	3 25 p m
Brooksville	4 00 p m	4 05 p m
Senoia	4 35 p m	4 45 p m
Turin	5 05 p m	5 07 p m
Sharpsburg	5 12 p m	5 14 p m
Newnan	5 49 p m	6 04 p m
Sargents	6 24 p m	6 26 p m
Whitesburg	6 46 p m	6 51 p m
Carrollton	7 51 p m	

A. J. WHITE, Pres. and Supt., S. G. and N. A. R. R.
G. J. FOREACRE, Supt, C. R. R. (A. D.)
dec11—dtf

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line RAILWAY

Commencing Sunday

APRIL 4th, 1875.

PASSENGER TRAIN EASTWARD.

Leave Atlanta.....7 30 p m
Leave Gainesville.....10 02 p m
Leave Toccoa.....12 01 a m
Leave Seneca City.....1 24 a m
Leave Greenville.....3 21 a m
Leave Spartanburg.....4 53 a m
Arrive Charlotte.....8 30 a m

Making close connections for Danville, Richmond and Eastern cities, arriving

12 HOURS IN ADVANCE

of any other line out of Atlanta.

PASSENGER TRAIN WESTWARD.

Leave Charlotte.....7 00 a m
Leave Spartanburg.....11 03 a m
Leave Greenville.....12 33 p m
Leave Seneca City.....2 45 p m
Leave Toccoa.....4 11 p m
Leave Gainesville.....6 09 p m
Arrive Atlanta.....9 10 p m

Pullman Palace Cars THROUGH TO RICHMOND WITHOUT CHANGE.
JOHN B. PECK, Master Transportation.
apr4—dtf

Atlanta & West Point R. R. TIME TABLES.

To take effect SUNDAY, MAY 23d, 1875, at 12:00 m.

Passenger Train—Outward.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Atlanta		10 00 p m
East Point	10 20 p m	10 20 p m
Red Oak	10 40 p m	10 45 p m
Fairburn	11 03 p m	11 04 p m
Palmetto	11 24 p m	11 25 p m
Powell's	11 50 p m	11 50 p m
Newnan	12 10 a m	12 11 a m
Pucket's	12 28 a m	12 33 a m
Grantville	12 49 a m	12 50 a m
Hogansville	1 12 a m	1 13 a m
Whitfield's	1 40 a m	1 40 a m
LaGrange	2 00 a m	2 01 a m
Long Cane, (meet inward mixed train)	2 35 a m	2 35 a m
West Point	3 00 a m	
Passenger Train—Inward.		
West Point		12 00 m
Long Cane	12 16 p m	12 16 p m
LaGrange	12 42 p m	12 43 p m
Whitfield	1 01 p m	1 01 p m
Hogansville	1 22 p m	1 23 p m
Grantville	1 38 p m	1 39 p m
Pucket's	1 54 p m	1 54 p m
Newnan	1 12 p m	2 13 p m
Powell's	2 28 p m	2 28 p m
Palmetto	2 50 p m	2 51 p m
Fairburn	3 06 p m	3 06 p m
Red Oak (meet outward mixed train)	3 22 p m	3 27 p m
East Point	3 42 p m	3 42 p m
Atlanta	4 00 p m	
Mixed Train—Outward.		
Atlanta		2 30 p m
East Point	2 55 p m	2 55 p m
Red Oak (meet inward Pass. Train)	3 15 p m	3 23 p m
Fairburn	3 47 p m	3 52 p m
Palmetto	4 12 p m	4 17 p m
Powell's	4 42 p m	4 47 p m
Newnan	5 05 p m	5 10 p m
Pucket's	5 28 p m	5 35 p m
Grantville	5 51 p m	5 56 p m
Hogansville (supper)	6 17 p m	6 37 p m
Whitfield's	7 12 p m	7 12 p m
LaGrange	7 36 p m	7 46 p m
Long Cane	8 21 p m	8 21 p m
West Point	8 45 p m	
Mixed Train—Inward.		
West Point		2 00 a m
Long Cane (meet outward pass'r train)	2 30 a m	2 35 a m
LaGrange	3 15 a m	3 20 a m
Whitfield's	3 45 a m	3 45 a m
Hogansville	4 25 a m	4 30 a m
Grantville	5 05 a m	5 10 a m
Pucket's	5 35 a m	5 40 a m
Newnan	6 05 a m	6 10 a m
Powell's	6 33 a m	6 38 a m
Palmetto	7 11 a m	7 15 a m
Fairburn (breakfast)	7 45 a m	8 05 a m
Red Oak	8 30 a m	8 35 a m
East Point	9 00 a m	9 00 a m
Atlanta	9 25 a m	

GO TO

TEXAS

VIA THE

Lone Star Route!

International & Gt. Northern R. R.

IT IS

The Shortest Quickest and Best ALL-RAIL LINE TO

Waco, Bremond, Hearne, Rockdale, Houston, Galveston, Hempstead, Brenham, Columbia, Austin, San Antonio,

And all principal points in

Eastern, Central, Western & Southern TEXAS!

SEND for a GUIDE AND MAP of the route, which will be sent free, by addressing the General Ticket Agent International and Great Northern Railroad, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Georgia Railroad.

Night Passenger Train.
Leaves Augusta.....8 15 p m
Leaves Atlanta.....10 30 p m
Arrives at Atlanta.....6 25 a m
Arrives at Augusta.....4 00 a m

Day Passenger Train.
Leaves Augusta.....4 40 a m
Leaves Atlanta.....7 00 a m
Arrives at Atlanta.....5 45 p m
Arrives at Augusta.....3 30 p m

Covington Accommodation Train.
Leaves Atlanta.....5 00 p m
Leaves Covington.....5 50 a m
Arrives at Atlanta.....8 15 a m
Arrives at Covington.....7 30 p m

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line R. R.

Passenger Train Eastward.
Leaves Atlanta.....7 30 p m
Leave Gainesville.....10 02 p m
Leave Toccoa.....12 01 a m
Leave Seneca.....1 24 a m
Leave Greenville.....3 21 a m
Leave Spartanburg.....4 53 a m
Arrive Charlotte.....8 30 a m

Passenger Train Westward.
Leave Charlotte.....7 00 a m
Arrive Spartanburg.....11 03 a m
Leave Greenville.....12 33 p m
Leave Seneca City.....2 45 p m
Leave Toccoa.....4 11 p m
Leave Gainesville.....6 09 p m
Arrive Atlanta.....9 10 p m

Central Railroad—Atlanta Division.

Day Passenger Train.
Leaves Atlanta.....2 05 p m
Arrives at Macon.....7 27 p m
Leaves Macon.....8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta.....2 00 p m

Night Passenger and Freight Train.
Leaves Atlanta.....10 40 p m
Arrives at Macon.....5 45 a m
Leaves Macon.....9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta.....5 02 a m

On and after this date trains will not stop at West End.

Central Railroad time 12 minutes ahead of Atlanta time.

Southwestern Railroad.

Eufaula Daily Mail Train.
Leaves Macon.....9 05 a m
Arrives at Eufaula.....5 40 p m
Arrives at Albany.....3 25 p m
Leaves Eufaula.....8 50 a m
Arrives at Macon.....5 10 p m
Leaves Albany.....10 47 a m

Connects with the Albany Train at Smithville, and the Fort Gaines train at Cuthbert daily, except Sunday.

Albany Train connects with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Trains at Albany, and will run to Arlington & Blakely Extension Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Eufaula Night Freight and Accommodation Train
Leaves Macon.....9 10 p m
Arrives at Eufaula.....10 20 a m
Leaves Eufaula.....7 25 p m
Arrives at Macon.....6 45 a m

Columbus Mail Train.
Leaves Macon.....7 17 p m
Arrives at Columbus.....12 45 a m
Leaves Columbus.....2 30 p m
Arrives at Macon.....7 25 p m

Making close connection with Western Railroad at Columbus for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.

Columbus Day Freight and Accommodation Train.
Leaves Macon.....9 20 a m
Arrives at Columbus.....6 35 p m
Leaves Columbus.....5 30 a m
Arrives at Macon.....3 00 p m

Central Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.
Leaves Savannah.....8 45 a m
Arrives in Macon.....6 45 p m
Leaves Macon.....7 15 a m
Arrives in Savannah.....5 25 p m

Night Freight and Passenger.
Leaves Savannah.....7 30 p m
Arrives in Macon.....8 20 a m
Leaves Macon.....7 35 p m
Arrives in Savannah.....7 15 a m

Millen Branch.
Leaves Augusta.....9 50 a m
Arrives in Millen.....12 40 p m
Leaves Millen.....1 10 p m
Arrives in Augusta.....4 00 p m

PASSENGERS

Going North or East,

WILL avoid night changes and secure the MOST COMFORTABLE AND SHORTEST ROUTE, by buying tickets

VIA THE VA. MIDLAND.

This route is ONE HUNDRED MILES SHORTER than any other to the

Springs of Virginia.

W. D. CHIPLEY, General Southern Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
G. J. FOREACRE, General Manager, Alexandria, Va. [apr1-dtf

Western & Atlantic Railroad AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

"KENNESAW ROUTE."

The following Schedule takes effect May 23d, 1875.

NORTHWARD. No. 1.
Leave Atlanta.....4 10 p m
Arrive Cartersville.....6 14 p m
Arrive Kingston.....6 42 p m
Arrive Dalton.....8 24 p m
Arrive Chattanooga.....10 25 p m

No. 3.
Leave Atlanta.....7 00 a m
Arrive Cartersville.....9 22 a m
Arrive Kingston.....9 56 a m
Arrive Dalton.....11 54 a m
Arrive Chattanooga.....1 56 p m

No. 11.
Leave Atlanta.....3 30 p m
Arrive Cartersville.....7 19 p m
Arrive Kingston.....8 21 p m
Arrive Dalton.....11 18 p m

SOUTHWARD. No. 2.
Leave Chattanooga.....4 00 p m
Arrive Dalton.....5 41 p m
Arrive Kingston.....7 38 p m
Arrive Cartersville.....8 12 p m
Arrive Atlanta.....10 15 p m

No. 4.
Leave Chattanooga.....5 00 a m
Arrive Dalton.....7 01 a m
Arrive Kingston.....9 07 a m
Arrive Cartersville.....9 42 a m
Arrive Atlanta.....12 06 n'n

No. 12.
Arrive Dalton.....1 00 a m
Arrive Kingston.....4 19 a m
Arrive Cartersville.....5 18 a m
Arrive Atlanta.....9 30 a m

Pullman Palace Cars run on Nos. 1 and 2, between New Orleans and Baltimore.

Pullman Palace Cars run on Nos. 1 and 4, between Atlanta and Nashville.

Pullman Palace Cars run on Nos. 3 and 12, between Louisville and Atlanta.

No change of cars between New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta and Baltimore, and only one change to New York.

Passengers leaving Atlanta at 4 10 p. m., arrive in New York the second afternoon thereafter at 4 00 p. m.

Excursion Tickets to the Virginia Springs and various Summer Resorts will be on sale in New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, Macon, Savannah, Augusta and Atlanta, at greatly reduced rates 1st June.

Parties desiring a whole car through to the Virginia Springs or to Baltimore, should address the undersigned.

Parties contemplating traveling should send for a copy of KENNESAW ROUTE GAZETTE, containing schedules, etc.

Ask for Tickets via "Kennesaw Route."
B. W. WRENN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
may23—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

Memphis and Charleston R. R

MEMPHIS, TENN., OCT. 15, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. AKERS having resigned as agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Atlanta, Mr. T. G. GARRETT has been appointed as his successor.

Planters and others desiring information in regard to transportation of hands from that section, may get reliable information by calling on or addressing

T. G. GARRETT, Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
W. J. ROSS, General Superintendent. oct18-dtf

TO THE CITY TAX PAYERS.

AT the last meeting of the Mayor and General Council they require of me, by ordinance, to open my books for the payment of taxes on the first day of June next, and to close them promptly on the twentieth day of August next. I am further ordered (in consideration of the fact that the Finance Committee will be compelled to pay about sixty thousand dollars interest on or about the first of July, and under the new city charter the committee can not borrow a dollar after that day, and as it is important, for the sake of the credit of the city, to raise the sixty thousand dollars on or before the first day of July), as a further inducement to tax payers to come up promptly, to allow 2½ per cent. discount on all taxes paid between the first day of June and the fifth day of July. I hope that all those who intend to take advantage of the 2½ per cent. will not wait until the last day, which will be the fourth of July, for it will be impossible for me to wait on them all, and yet I will have to close the books, and thus leave out many who might desire to pay. Respectfully, J. O. HARRIS, Tax Receiver and Collector.

HARDWARE AND CARRIAGE MATERIAL:

HARDWARE

Wholesale and Retail.

M'NAUGHT & SCRUTCHIN,

86 and 88 WHITEHALL STREET,

ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA,

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Etc.,

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK IN THE SOUTH,

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS' WOOD WORK,

AXLES, BOXES, THIMBLE-SKEINS, Etc.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE

HORSE AND MULE SHOES OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF DUPONT'S CELEBRATED

RIFLE AND BLASTING POWDER.

oct18-dtf

CARPETS, &c.

CARPETS!

WM. A. HAYGOOD,

21 Marietta, corner Broad Street,

DEALER IN

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Curtains, Lambrequins, Shades and Upholstery Goods.

Orders from a distance will meet prompt attention.

mar23—dtf

EXCURSION TO TOCCOA.

Grand Excursion and Rope Ascension! OVER TOCCOA FALLS!

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE FEET HIGH, BY PROF. HALWICK,

SATURDAY, MAY 29th, 1875.

THERE will be a grand excursion to Toccoa Falls, Saturday, May 29th, at which time Prof. Halwick will do many of his STARTLING FEATS, such as carrying a man on his back, wheel a wheel-barrow, walk blind folded, enveloped in a sack, walk on stilts, etc. He also carries a stove to the middle of the rope and cooks a lunch, of which all are invited to partake.

The regular fare to Toccoa and return is $9 30. On this excursion the

FARE for THE ROUND TRIP is $2 00 from ATLANTA,

And $1 00 from Gainesville. Those wishing to go to Toccoa Falls will save $7 30 by going on this excursion. The train will leave the car shed at 7 a. m., and arrive at the Falls at 11:30 a. m., returning, will leave the Falls at 5:30 p. m. Let no one lose this opportunity to witness the grandest feats ever performed in the South, and to spend a day in the beautiful mountain scenery of Georgia. Tickets for sale at the stations on the Air-Line Road. Good music and refreshments on the train. [may9-sun&tu-6t

THE SINGER.

Success the True Criterion of Merit.

THE SINGER

AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.

SINGER SOLD 241,679.

WHEELER & WILSON SOLD 92,827.

Remington, (Empire.) Sold 17,608.

THE above figures are taken from the sworn returns made to the owners of the Sewing Machine Patents They show that our sales for 1874, exceed our sales for 1873, by 9,235 machines, and are 148,852 more than were sold by any other Company. It will hardly be denied that the superiority of the Singer Sewing Machine is fully demonstrated; at all events that their popularity in the household is unquestionable.

Machines sold on as easy terms as are offered by any other Company. We make a reasonable allowance for old or second-hand machines in part payment for ours, but do not offer them for sale. We break them up and sell them for old iron.

Try a SINGER before purchasing any other.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
G. W. LEONARD, General Agent,
Corner Broad and Alabama Streets, ATLANTA, GA.

Good Agents Wanted, to whom we will pay a liberal salary or commission. may16—dtf

BOILER AND IRON WORKS.

Boiler & Sheet Iron Works.

NOBLE & GIFFORD,

199 Cor. Marietta and Foundry streets.

ARE prepared to build Boilers of every description, from 1-Horse Power to the largest size LOCOMOTIVE OR MARINE BOILER. Also, Blast Furnace Stacks, Blast Receivers and Blast Piping, Gasometers, Smoke Stacks, Ore and Coal Barrows, Tanks, &c., Wrought Iron Cellar, Window and Area Gratings.

REPAIRING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

We will duplicate and job from the North, at the same prices, freight added. Twenty-six years experience in the business. Call and see us.

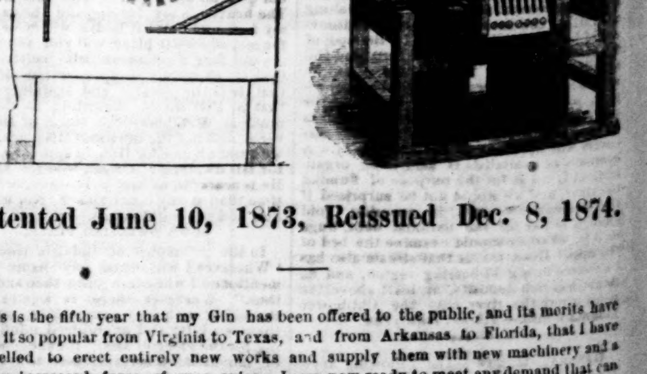
may16—deodtf NOBLE & GIFFORD.

ECLIPSE COTTON GIN.

SAWYER'S

"Eclipse" Cotton Gin!

WITH OR WITHOUT CONDENSER.



Patented June 10, 1873, Reissued Dec. 8, 1874.

This is the fifth year that my Gin has been offered to the public, and its merits have made it so popular from Virginia to Texas, and from Arkansas to Florida, that I have compelled to erect entirely new works and supply them with new machinery and a largely increased force of mechanics. I am now ready to meet any demand that can possibly arise, and all orders will be filled promptly.

THE ECLIPSE GIN HAS NO EQUAL as a linter, either in speed or quality of its lint.

It is offered LOW FOR CASH. Every GIN is GUARANTEED.

The attention of Grangers and all others engaged in the production of cotton is called to it, and they are invited to visit my works, whenever in the city, and inspect the machine.

Send for Circular and Price List.

Shops and office, on the CORNER OF CHERRY AND FIFTH STREETS.

P. C. SAWYER, Macon, Georgia.
may14—d2taw&w3m

J. H. VAN STAVOREN, Portrait Painter.

HAS REMOVED HIS STUDIO TO 49½ Peachtree street, corner of Wheat, over Power's store, where he will be pleased

For Sale.

THE FINE LARGE YOUNG HORSES

APPLY TO

C. TAYLOR'S STABLES